

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXVII, No. 41.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1902—SEMI WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2867.

HONOLULU'S CHINESE CELEBRATE NEW YEAR WITH UPROAR AND MANY SOCIAL PREPARATIONS

A Great Many Varieties of Crackers in Use.

Stores Set in Order and Decorated for the Receiving of the Guests.

DIMLY traced in the half illuminated night the dragon waved above a host of devotees, who in an alien land, maintained the traditions of the fathers, and saw the old year out and the new year in with accustomed ceremony. By the glare of rocket and parti-colored fires, the yellow flag of the Orient was to be seen floating in the air redolent of powder and resonant with explosions. Midnight came with noises and until long in the morning the burning of vari-hued torches and the setting off of strings of crackers furnished amusement and employment for the Chinese denizens.

It was an ear-racking greeting that the new year, according to the Oriental calendar, received last midnight. From steam whistles, great bombs and the musket volleys of small crackers, there resounded a series of noises which rose and fell without rhyme or reason, like the shrill music which found its way, whenever the outside uproar left room for it, from the restaurants, where orchestras were adding the discords of their pipes and cymbals to the general clamor. And though there was a salvo to welcome the infant following the round which sped the age of time the noises kept growing until it seemed that Chinatown stretched all over the city, and every one within the limits was ready to take his share in the celebration.

The noises were as varied as the places from which they proceeded. All along the streets which the Orientals have made their own, there were bunches of blazing and exploding rolls of paper. Where here there hung from the awning a magnificent string of firecrackers ten feet long which, when lighted at the bottom, furnished several minutes of rare fun, over the window of a sleeping room over head was pushed open and there was flung out into the street a little packet of crackers which sputtered and made their noises and went out long before the greater offering to the God of Clamor had reached its perihelion.

The celebration of the entrance upon the records of their nation of the thirtieth year of Kwang Hsu, was most auspicious, and for liveliness was quite up to the average in this city. For a week past the Chinese have had in preparation their events, and they have been buying as liberally as of old, for despite hard times they have had much to be thankful for in the year which has passed. Crackers, fine foods, incense, bright clothing and brighter decorations have been gathered into the general collection in every house in the city, and when the last purchases were made and the stragglers were on their way to their outside homes, then it was that the Chinese merchant set his house in order. Every store in the city which is to be the scene of a reception today was as bright as water and music could make it. Where before long rows of eatables and shelves of wearing apparel appeared now there hang banners and embroideries. In one place the paneled scenes representing the four seasons are flanked by the red sheet bearing the good wishes of the year. In another there is placed a great banner bearing the picture of some wonderful soldier or statesman of China with legends commending his career.

When the metamorphosis was complete the midnight had come and the merchants adorning their chairs with embroideries and their tables with lit candles and bright candles sat down to receive their guests. There were stores however which are not the residences of the owners. These were closed and sealed with red seal which told of the closing of the places of business and that there would be nothing doing within for several days. Everywhere there was the same air of enjoyment and the absence of care and business. Red cards were being left at the houses of business friends and associates, and the visits of ceremony were taken up

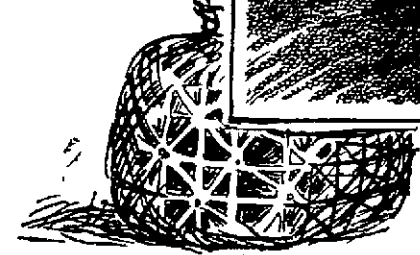
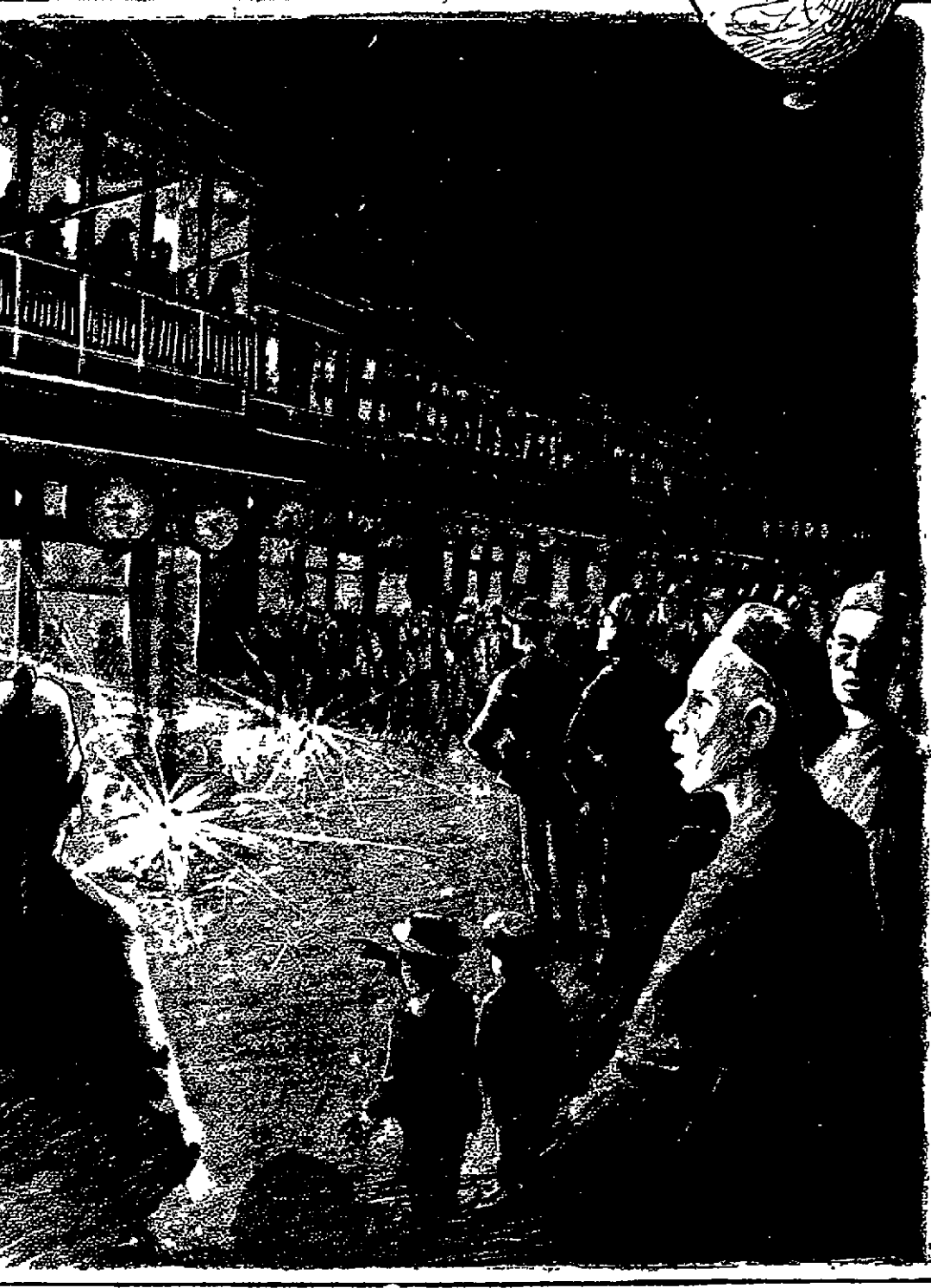
almost as soon as the echoes of the first greetings to the new cycle had ceased to agitate the night air.

From every point of the compass came the sounds of the celebration. There were no favorite points either for the people had taken their fun home with them. The joss houses were filled early in the night, and many were the prayers to the powers for blessings during this year. In the leading houses there were frequently gatherings of friends who stopped only for a few moments, and then went on to enjoy their own welcomes to the new candidate for 365 days favor.

The Chinese houses all had hanged out their new and elaborate lanterns and the streets were aglow with the lights. But it was not with the candles for which they were originally made that the highly colored lanterns were lighted. In each the electric bulb gave the light for the illumination. The joining of the foreign devils' ingenuity and the Chinese decorative idea. Inside the stores the flowers and hangings were resplendent in new colors and the brightness was a feature of every place which is to be open today or until Monday.

The public feature of today will be the reception at the rooms of the United Chinese Society. As usual there will be open house for all the friends of the society, and the reception will take the form of a congratulatory ceremony. There will be music by the Hawaiian band during the reception, which will last from 11 o'clock until 1 o'clock, and there will be an elaborate spread. Apart from this there will be no regular reception at the houses or business places of the leading Chinese of the city, but all friends will be welcomed and overwhelmed with gifts and refreshments.

There will be no business in Chinatown until Monday. Then there will be a resumption and the new year will be well under way. Nor will there be anything doing at many of the homes of the city other than where there is a Chinese cook, he has already served notice that this is his time to bowl and he must needs take it so there are 'practise hands' at the range and new dishes on the board. Every Chinese establishment will receive its friends, and all the clubs and organizations will hold some kind of reception. The official reception at the consulate will take place tomorrow.



HOME RULERS OPPOSED TO ORIENTAL PUBLIC LABOR

NO MORE will the meetings of the Home Rule executive committee rank as pink teas or the evening receptions of a woman's club, judging from appearances for the gathering of men at Foster's hall last evening was without the least of the presence of Mrs. Robert Wilcox. There was a great deal of business done but whether in consequence of or in spite of her absence the men were too gallant to

save. Of first importance in the eyes of the members of the committee who finally came together for there was an hour's wait for a quorum was the passage of a resolution calling upon Governor Dole to see that there were no Orientals employed on public works. In the discussion which preceded the passage of the resolution it was shown that in the dredging of the Eva end of the harbor and the carrying of the earth to the Ala park, the contractors employed were employing Japanese. A reference was made to the fact that in the bills before the legislature which prohibited the employment of any Oriental on public works.

The resolution calls the attention of the Governor to the state of affairs in the Territory and suggests that it would be for the benefit of all if the Orientals were prohibited from working for the government. The resolution was in the same terms as that which is to be sent on to the Washington authorities in regard to the working of the coolie labor on national improvements.

Perhaps the longest letter yet received

from Delegate Wilcox was that which was read at the meeting. In it was set forth the list of bills which he had introduced and it was said that although still in the representative of the Territory was at work very hard for the party. The delegate also asked that the party make its record clear as to the necessity for the passage of the county and education bills and this will be done.

In the letter it was stated that the outlook was that Governor Dole would be asked to resign and that Col. Parker would be named for the place. This was stated on other than official authority as the delegate had not been out of the house when the letter was written. There was no reference so far as can be learned to the fact that the statement of Wilcox that if Dole was not to be reappointed there was a man who could get the office but Wilcox.

Not to be caught napping the work of preparing the platform on which the candidate of the party will run at fall will be put in operation at once. It is proposed that the declaration of principles be drawn up in part for the special election which is to take place in the fourth district and that this statement of principles shall be simply swelled for the next campaign. This plan met with favor and the chairman appointed as the carpentry committee to build the platform. Prince Cupid, James Quinn, Senator Kalaup, Senator David Kanuha and Solomon Meheula. This committee will sift the various bills which have been discussed while the Legislature was sitting, and from the number will select those which will form the best platform. The matters will

then be mortised together and planed down if necessary and the result will be a carefully constructed platform to say the least.

A copy of the county bill which has been introduced by Wilcox in the national Congress was read to the committee in part. Several of the members had read a partial report of the bill and they were ready to criticize the features of it. There was not enough in active and referendum for J. H. Emmeluth and there were other disjunct statements for the bill is a remarkably clean-cut measure showing the master hand of one old legislator. While there was a preponderance of praise there were objections to the bill and this caused some little talking.

There is some talk that the Home Rule bill will make a raid for the great bulk of the Territory. One member is even saying that there would be a strength developed by the candidacy of J. Kanuha, the grand old man of the Ala, for the Governorship and that F. W. Palau would develop strength as a candidate for delegate. There was some strength-strife, strength of jawbon. I developed for a Daughter of the Pen for the place of Secretary of the Territory, but this seems impossible although there was some agreement that it might be well to try.

Several members of the committee were asked to discuss the proposed amendment of Parker as Governor but all wanted to see the papers as they did not believe there was anything in the reports.

Prince of Wales Officially Received

BERLIN Jan. 25. The Prince of Wales was given a very cool reception though no disrespect is being shown.

The Boer Proposals

PARIS Jan. 30.—Dr. Loyd denies that the South African republic has asked Holland to intercede in favor of peace.

ROOSEVELT ASKS FOR ALL FACTS

George R. Carter Will Furnish Them.

PRESIDENT Roosevelt sent me a request that he be informed as to the situation here. I received the letter this morning and have been considering the matter all day. As a result I have concluded that as it would be a hard task to write a letter conveying all the information that is wanted, I shall leave for Washington as soon as possible, for the purpose of giving the Chief Executive all the facts that I have and can gather.

With these words Senator George R. Carter last evening developed the latest phase of the political situation as affecting the officers of the Territorial government. Coming after the varied rumors and interviews which purported to show that President Roosevelt had made a direct offer of the Governorship to Col. Samuel Parker, the letter was the most decisive answer to all the reports of Presidential action. It was evident from the sending of the note to Senator Carter not only that the President had not made any appointment or any promise but that he would not do so until he had at his command all the facts which an Hawaiian could give him.

I was completely surprised by the turn of affairs. I continued Senator Carter. I have no acquaintance with President Roosevelt. I have never met him. I have no knowledge of any friend in Washington who is on close, friendly terms with the President, and that he should choose myself to give him an opinion upon political matters here was certainly most astonishing. President Roosevelt is a Harvard man and I am a Yale man. I have many close college friends who were in his regiment and went up San Juan Hill with him. Perhaps he consulted some of them in the matter. Really, I am all at sea as to the reasons for my selection, but the letter seems to indicate that the President wants an opinion on the situation, that he is in doubt as to what to make of the many statements which have reached him and so asks for a statement.

I can see no way in which I might serve the people better than to go on to Washington and meet him, laying before him at length all the peculiar situations and conditions. These things could not be set out in a letter, and the result is that I consider it my duty to go on. I shall consult with my friends here, gather facts and statements, and will do my best to make the matter as clear as I can. As far as I can see now I can say that there appears to me no reason to think that my duty will not call me to my desk in my office here when I return.

I can but reiterate what I said before that I am not and never have been an applicant for office. I have always been for business and the mention of my name if it has been done, was without any warrant. I can not say what I would do under certain circumstances. If it was made clear to me that it was my duty to take a certain position and hold it for the good of the Territory I would do the work. I would not want to take the Secretaryship of the Territory. But I might be made my duty and then I could not shrink it. Of course there are conditions under which I could not take it at all.

I found that the President had asked about me during the visits to him of men from the Territory but of course I could not anticipate that I would be asked to perform such a delicate mission.

Opinion about the city last evening was unanimous that the receipt of the letter of which the substance is given in the letter above was conclusive evidence that there is to be nothing done as to the appointment of any Governor until the receipt by the President of the information that he has received. President Roosevelt will see in his own way and consult with his friends. He has done an unprecedented thing in summoning to his aid a citizen from the farthest corner of the country but it is quite in line with his previous methods of handling an emergency.

The President will have a month's time at least before he can have all the information he wants, and it is certain that nothing can be done before that time. The general opinion is that Col. Samuel Parker has made a tremendously bad break in letting himself talk about a private conversation with the chief executive and that whatever White House has been injured by his conversation which have gotten into the press as boasts.

WILLIAM HAYWOOD BEFORE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

He Makes a Strong Statement for Hawaii and Refutes Many of the Cuban Witnesses. Other Island Concerns.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—Mr. William Haywood was given a hearing before the House Committee on Ways and Means, Friday, Jan. 4, and occupied the time between 10:30 a. m. and 11:45 a. m., making his statement and replying to the questions of various members of the committee. He made a splendid showing, and his replies to the inquiries of different members of the committee created a favorable impression. He had the facts about the Hawaiian sugar industry at his fingers' ends and refuted many of the statements that Cuban witnesses had made.

Mr. Henry T. Oxnard, representing the beet sugar growers, could not refrain from giving the Hawaiian industry a sly dig during his statement to the committee, although their interests are now largely identical. As an example he declared that if Cuban sugar were allowed to come in free the beet sugar growers would have to compete with the slave raised product of Cuba, just as they were forced to do some years ago with Hawaii. Mr. Oxnard has been considerably embarrassed during the hearing by statements that he placed on record some years ago, when he was more of a promoter, perhaps, than he is now. Then he went up and down the country telling how cheaply beet sugar could be produced. Now that he is pleading for the maintenance of the tariff, where it suits his argument to take the other tack, the situation is slightly different. The Cubans, however, are pulling his old statements on him.

The sentiment seems to be growing that there will be no legislation for Cuba at this session of Congress and probably nothing will come out of the Ways and Means Committee. But any forecasts are likely to prove erroneous and must not be relied upon too much. The situation may change as the session of Congress progresses.

Mr. Haywood's statement follows. It is not exactly as he delivered it, for he did not follow his manuscript and was interrupted occasionally by questions. However, it gives the substance of what he said. The personal information about himself was in compliance with a request of Chairman Payne, that all witnesses preface their testimony by some explanation of their interests and some statements about who they were:

MR. HAYWOOD'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Ways and Means Committee—My name is William Haywood. I was for three years prior to the annexation of Hawaii, United States Consul General at Honolulu, and upon the extension of American laws to the Islands, was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue. I resigned this position last winter to come to Washington as the resident attorney of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.

Mr. Atkins made several references last week to a delegation from the Sandwich Islands. I am that delegation. Hawaii being, as it were, the infant of the American family, is naturally difficult to make suggestions regarding legislation of national importance. She is not opposed to Cuba being assisted if Congress in its wisdom decides that the United States is morally responsible for Cuba's welfare. When Hawaii sought and obtained the blessing of American citizenship she expected, and was willing, to bear her share of the burdens of citizenship. She is perfectly willing to stand her share of the expense of helping Cuba, but with her limited means and small population she naturally objects to being plunged into bankruptcy that Cuba's absentee sugar planters may be put on a more favorable footing than she. From all that I can gather about 90 per cent of those who will profit by a lowering of the duties on Cuban sugars are Spanish and Americans. To give to Cuba a free market for her sugar will be to give an alien people just as much advantage as American citizenship gives to Hawaiians and the extra advantage of not being obliged to conform to our stringent laws regarding labor and immigration. With annexation Hawaii lost her best source of labor supply—China. The Islands are so isolated that labor does not naturally come to Hawaii, but must be sought. Prior to annexation she could assist immigration and protect herself by making a contract. All those advantages she gave up for annexation and free protected market. The prohibition against importing Chinese and other laborers against existing contract labor has added greatly to the cost of producing her cane, and I might say only staple. It must be borne in mind that Hawaii produces practically nothing that she uses. All her food, clothing, machinery and in fact everything but a few vegetables, come from the States, and the only thing she has to pay with is sugar.

Hawaii, with an area approximately of 80,000 acres of land suitable for the cultivation of sugar, has produced last year and sold in American market 28,000 tons of raw sugar valued at \$2,952,241, which was 95 per cent of her total exports of every description (\$3,004,431.63). It is impossible to state exactly what she purchased from the mainland last year, because since June 14th, 1900, at which time Hawaii was ushered in as a Territory under American rule no entry of goods has been required when shipped to or from the mainland, but a fairly accurate estimate based on the official figures for 1900 places the imports in round numbers at \$2,000,000.

From the above figures it will be seen that our little territory is a good customer of the mainland, and that she relies entirely on the proceeds from her sugar to pay her bills. Hawaii bought last year from the States \$142.75 worth of goods for each man, woman and child on the Islands. Cuba, to do as well, would have to purchase \$225,000.00 from us.

All my adult life has been spent in the regular service of the government. I have done my share working for additional foreign markets for American goods, and I appreciate how important it is, but in working to that end it is not good policy to sacrifice a sure home market. With annexation came a big boom in sugar. The people believed that a protected market was assured, and were willing to invest large sums of money in

increasing that industry. New plantations, with an aggregate capital of over \$25,000,000, were started and old ones enlarged. The people have been struggling manfully for the past three years to meet the assessments on their stock to pay for the immense amount of plantation machinery bought in the States, and now wish to enjoy the rewards for their confidence in American protection. Hawaii cannot produce sugar as cheaply as Cuba. I wish I had the reports for last year of all the plantations so I could state what the average cost was. I have, however, as a stockholder, recently received the annual reports of three plantations, the figures from which will give a fair idea of the cost of producing sugar in Hawaii. These plantations are three of the best on the Islands, and are fair representatives of the sugar kind. Oahu is a large estate, situated on the Island of Oahu, and is what is known as an irrigated plantation; \$4,600,000 has been invested in this plantation. The other two, Honoumuli and Wailuku, are smaller estates, one situated on the Island of Maui, and the other on Hawaii. Both of these plantations are among the oldest and are fully developed.

Oahu last year produced 21,450 tons of sugar, for which it received \$1,418,421.86, or \$77.20 per ton. The operating expenses were \$1,018,386.08, or \$47 per ton. A net profit of \$19.30 per ton. The duty on 96 per cent centrifugal is 1.885, about \$3.70 per ton. Take this protection away and every ton of sugar produced by this plantation last year would have been at a loss of \$14.40.

Honoumuli produced last year 402 tons, receiving \$342,328.05, or \$77.27 per ton, and its operating expenses were \$238,874.35, or \$59.26 per ton; a net profit of \$18.01 per ton. This plantation without the protective duty would produce its sugar at a loss of \$14.40 per ton.

Wailuku states in its report for last year that the cost of producing a ton of sugar was \$46.41. The average cost of these three plantations was \$60.10 per ton. I have not picked out three of the worst plantations; I have given you the figures from all the reports I have. I am sorry that I cannot furnish the average cost of all the plantations, as I feel confident the figures would be substantially the same.

I do not wish to be understood as claiming that this state of affairs has always prevailed in the Islands, or that Hawaii will always need the present protective duty. Prior to the extension of the American labor and immigration laws sugar was produced much more cheaply than now. Personally, as a stockholder, I have confidence in the business ability of those who have been trying to solve the problem of raising crops with 75 per cent of the labor needed to overcome all difficulties. Given time, and I am sure they will find some spot on this earth where labor can be procured at a fair price. What we do ask is that we are not made to compete with a country at present, more favorably situated than Hawaii.

One of the gentlemen who spoke last week mentioned the fact that this concession to Cuba would mean a great profit to American shipping. Hawaii has the proud distinction of being the one Territory in the world where American shipping predominates. I have not the figures for the past year, but in a report I made to the Department of State on the shipping of the Islands for 1897, I showed that 82 per cent of the products of the Islands was carried in American bottoms. The New York Mail and Express of March 3, 1898, commenting on my report, said:

"These figures present an argument which the business judgment of the House cannot resist. They show that Hawaii is the one territory in the world where American commercial influence is not only supreme, but steadily advancing. The expansion of trade interests in the Pacific Ocean which is sure to follow the great international projects now under way in the far East will increase the volume and value of Hawaii's commerce every year. Hawaii is bound to become the central depot of this vast traffic, and the nation which controls that port will enjoy a position of almost incalculable advantage in the trade between Asia and Europe."

Hawaii exchanged these advantages for a free protected market. I do not believe that she can offer as much. If Cuba needs charity give it to her as such, but not in the form of concessions to absentee landlords. Remember the familiar proverb which is best expressed by the French: "Well regulated charity begins at home."

With the free entry of Cuban sugar into the Territory of Hawaii? I believe it will. Cuba in 1894, without a free market and under Spanish misrule, found it profitable to produce 1,100,000 tons of sugar at a price of 19 per cent, and according to a statement made by Mr. Wm. Bennett in 1897 (Cuban Census), "could have ground more than that had it not been for the war."

If she can do so well under such adverse circumstances as prevailed at that time, what will she produce when she is put on more than an equality with the American planter? Listen to what Mr. Robert P. Porter, Special Commissioner from the United States to Cuba, says about the possibilities of Cuban sugar. Vol. III, 1897, page 32 of the Cuban Census:

"With 100,000 acres of the richest and best cultivated land on the globe yet uncultivated by the plow, with a climate unsurpassed for the growth and development of sugar cane, and with a prestige for Cuban sugar second to none in the markets of the world, the future of Cuban sugar presents a possibility of wealth surpassing that of the richest of the great sugar plantations of Cuba."

I could quote quotations like the above by the score, but it seems unnecessary to consume your time to prove what is patent to every one who has studied Cuba as an agricultural possibility. With free markets, she can supply the world, or as the compiler of the Cuban Census says in the concluding paragraph of the article on sugar:

"The rehabilitation of the large plantations will require much time and considerable expenditures, but with the liquidation of existing loans on rural property, the establishment of banks and a stable financial system, a repetition of the crop of 1894 may soon be expected, with larger ones to follow. Indeed, when we consider that this crop was cultivated on less than one-fourteenth part of the area of the island (25,000,000 acres), a large part of which can be made available for sugar, some idea of its great pro-

ductive wealth in this community can be formed, provided Cuba is successful in finding a favorable foreign market. In short, it is perfectly apparent, as has been elsewhere stated, that under such conditions Cuba can easily become the greatest sugar producing country in the world."

Having shown as I believe that the free introduction of Cuban sugar will so stimulate the production as to glut the American market with free sugar, let us see how Hawaii could stand the taking off of all the duty. We have as a guide the experience the Hawaiian planters went through during the time sugar was free under the McKinley bill.

The United States minister to Hawaii, in a dispatch to the Secretary of State, No. 32, of Sept. 4, 1898, said: "The repeal of the sugar duty by the United States has struck the principal material product of Hawaii a very severe blow, and with the most favorable estimate, it now looks as though bankruptcy must be the inevitable fate of more or less of the sugar planting firms and corporations."

In confirmation of what I have stated regarding the cost of producing sugar in Hawaii, I quote from page 762 of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations Report, of the Hawaiian Islands. The witness, Mr. Simpson, says: "When I was in Honolulu in the winter of 1892 the growing price of sugar was about \$90 per ton. The cause of that was that the previous crop of Cuban sugar had been practically a failure, and they were enabled to get a much better price than they are getting at present. The last quotations which I received from Honolulu they were paying for Hawaiian sugar laid in from the States 2% almost as low as the Hawaiian Islands. The lowest price it has ever reached, and which price does not pay even a small interest on the investment."

In conclusion, I wish to impress upon the committee the fact that Hawaii no longer enjoys cheap labor. In fact, she has been put to her wit's end during the past two years to obtain sufficient labor to take off her crops at any price. Last spring the Planters' Association tried the experiment of bringing labor from Porto Rico. Twenty-one hundred were imported, at a cost of about \$400,000. It cost one plantation \$1.56 per ton of sugar raised to obtain this labor. Hawaii is compelled to pay for the most indifferent labor more than is paid in the States, while skilled labor is paid a much higher wage than union labor demands here.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The nominations of Judge Robinson and Marshal Hendry were confirmed by the Senate Thursday last without opposition. As stated in my last letter, the confirmations were delayed because no one seemed to have any personal interest in pressing them. Mr. Edgar Cayless, who was a candidate for judge against Judge Robinson, hearing of the delay, went to Senator Foraker, chairman of the committee on Pacific railroads, where the nominations were referred, and urged that they be taken up at once. "I was a candidate for the office of judge," he said to Senator Foraker, "but the fact that I lost the place does not prevent me from urging my rival's confirmation. I know that the Territory needs the services of another judge, and I hope Judge Robinson will be commissioned as early as possible."

It is probable that the commissions of Judge Robinson and Marshal Hendry will not be forwarded till the next mail. A rule of the Senate requires that confirmations lie over a while, before the commissions are made out. However, it is barely possible that they go by today's mail.

CAYLESS AND SEWALL.

According to reports from various quarters, Mr. Cayless and Mr. Harold Sewall did not have altogether a peaceful talk when Mr. Cayless called on him a few days ago at the New Willard. As the rumors of a pretty reliable nature go, Mr. Sewall did not say a word to President Roosevelt about Mr. Cayless and the judgeship when, as national committee man, he called at the White House last autumn. Mr. Sewall attempted some explanation, admitting in fact that he had made no personal recommendation to the President, although endorsing Cayless's papers.

"There was some one with a knife out," Mr. Sewall is said to have remarked to Mr. Cayless. "I think there were several knives out," Mr. Cayless is understood to have replied, testily. "When I come to the capital again I believe I would do well to bring a grindstone with me."

LEPROSY BILL.

Senator Platt of New York and Mr. Wanger of Pennsylvania have introduced in their respective branches of Congress bills "to provide for the suppression and prevention of leprosy in the United States." The bill provides for a commissioner of leprosy, to be appointed by the President, for a term of five years, and he shall reside at New York, where there has been some scare of late because of the presence of numerous lepers, or in San Francisco. This significant sentence occurs in the bill: "A mile square shall be set aside for the location of a national leper home in some part of the public domain, far from the Atlantic and Pacific coast lines, where the climate is dry and antagonistic to the life of the bacillus." But the bill also states that the appropriation of \$50,000 for this work does not include the lepers of Hawaii, Porto Rico, Cuba or the Philippines.

ISLAND FISHERIES.

Secretary Gage has forwarded to Congress a deficiency appropriation of \$10,000 to complete the investigation of the fisheries of Hawaii, as required by the organic act of April 30, 1900. This sum is intended to cover the expenses of the Albatross on her cruise, set to begin on March 1 from San Francisco.

Indirectly, this item was discussed by Judge J. J. Cannon, chairman of the appropriations committee, during the House debate of Jan. 25 on the urgent deficiency bill. Mr. Cannon was criticizing the Fish Commissioner, Mr. Geo. M. Bowers, for the large expenditure made by that bureau and cited Hawaii, as an instance. "Under the organic act for the Hawaiian Islands," he declared in the course of his speech, "authority and a provision were made for a fish station for the purpose of studying the habits of the fish living in the waters adjacent to the Sandwich Islands. That is all."

Well, now, there is the bald authority in the organic act, which is just like the thousands of things in the acts organizing the Territories, and other things of a similar character. Sometimes and in some of these cases, it is the duty of the United States as well as its interest to do the work. But it was not called to the attention of Congress as to what the cost would be, or whether it was the sense of Congress to make the appropriation at all. Yes, we are told, evidently in a spirit of explanation, the Fish Commissioner selects an eminent scientist on the Pacific coast, and how many others I do not know, and they traveled to the Sandwich Islands to study the habits of the fish of that region, and I believe that they have the report about ready to submit—a report which will cover a large number of pages.

"But the question is, Who paid the expenses? From what fund were they paid? Why, from the general appropriation for vessels, maintenance, etc., that is intended to be made by Congress for

the existing fish service? But he comes in and wants a supplementary provision in the shape of a deficiency. We say no. He says he wants to send them back to the Sandwich Islands and put them on the Albatross, and let it lie off in the waters of these islands for several months, and for what purpose? Why, months, again, he wants them to stand off the shore 10, 15, or 20 miles and make deep-sea soundings, and also at the same time to study up the habits of the fish of those waters. Now, that is an entirely proper thing, but yet he wants about \$10,000, as I recollect it, to do the work with. We held it up and did not put it in the bill. In other words, we are to be taken into the confidence of the Fish Commission and of the public service under the Executive Department elsewhere, and to know something as to what is to become of the money that is to be expended before we appropriate it. That is the point we make.

"Now, we left these items out. We wanted to make further investigation, and we treated the matter, so far as it can be treated, as a proposition that should properly come on the regular deficiency bill, if it comes anywhere, and it will be reported later on in the session, in mature consideration."

Mr. Bowers stated today that he expected to get the item of \$10,000 for the cruise of the Albatross in Hawaiian waters put on the urgent deficiency bill in the Senate. He will probably succeed.

The bill to provide American registry for the barkentine Hawaii, mentioned in a recent letter, has passed the Senate, and is now before the House committee on merchant marine and fisheries. There is a provision in the act that the Hawaii shall not engage in the coasting trade except between the Pacific coast and the Hawaiian Islands.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mrs. Catherine Batchelor of Honolulu, who has been visiting here for some weeks, died on the morning of January 24 from grip and croup. She has a daughter in California, near Fruitvale, and efforts have been made to reach her by wire. Mrs. Batchelor had been ill for some time.

Delegate Wilcox continues to improve, and has been able for some days to receive visitors; but he is not allowed to go out of doors.

Mr. Cayless has a petition of 765 residents of Hawaii, asking "for the protection of the rice industry of Hawaii by the enactment of a specific law applicable to said Territory and permitting the coming of certain necessary Chinese laborers annually." Among the signers are Charles M. Cooke, J. B. Atherton, John Ena and Cecil Brown. The petition will be presented to the committee on territories by Delegate Wilcox.

Delegate Wilcox has received a communication from J. W. Girvin, commissioner of immigration, recommending the Chinese laborers be allowed to come to the Islands.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

AIR SHIP SAILS FAR OUT TO SEA

NEW YORK, January 23.—A cable to the World from Monte Carlo says: Santos Dumont made two trips out over the water in his newest dirigible balloon today, going far out to sea on his second trip, and eclipsing all of his former achievements. In the great crowd that saw the experiments today, and who warmly congratulated the aeronaut when he landed, were the Empress Eugenie and Archdukes Ferdinand and Otto of Austria. The weather conditions were perfect.

At 10:30 o'clock the gates of the aerodrome swung open and the airship appeared. Santos Dumont mounted the car, and the ropes being disengaged, the ship rose about twenty feet. Then the motor was set working, and, moving upward slowly at first, but ever growing swifter, the ship sailed out over the bay with the guide rope trailing in the sea. After a time the ship's speed was curbed and it poised above the waters as if about to sweep downward. The aeronaut had stopped her to adjust the balance and arrange the trailing rope, and this done, the motor was put in action again, and off went the air ship at a rattling pace. The yacht Varuna and a government launch followed in its wake.

Describing a circle, Santos Dumont headed for home, and, after having been in the air for fifteen minutes, alighted safely at the starting point, where an enthusiastic crowd awaited him.

Still better was the second trip, made after luncheon. This time Santos Dumont went right out to sea and performed innumerable evolutions, showing his complete control over the machine—rising, descending, turning, stopping and darting ahead. Again every movement was carried out with astounding ease. Then he turned inland once more, soaring over the Casino and castle and finally alighting, after an absence of about half an hour, to receive the renewed congratulations of the spectators. The trials were in every respect a magnificent success, and Santos Dumont is greatly pleased. He will continue his trial trips daily, so as to thoroughly test the airship before undertaking the Corsican journey.

Still in Captivity.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Unless Miss Stone's captors have abandoned her, despairing of being able to safely surrender her to the agents who have been trying to ransom her, she is not yet at liberty. It is quite certain that the ransom money had not been paid down, and that the agents referred to have completely lost touch with the brigands, who have been frightened off by the appearance of Turkish soldiery in their neighborhood. The efforts to secure the woman's release will not be abandoned, but it is feared that they must be resorted to in another direction, the present one having been broken.

SHE RECOMMENDS CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

"I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for a number of years and have no hesitancy in saying that it is the best remedy for coughs, colds and croup I have ever used in my family. I have no words to express my confidence in this remedy."—Mrs. J. A. Moore, North Star, Mich., U. S. A. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Bennett, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Senator Spooner introduced a substitute for the Nicaraguan bill, authorizing the President to select the route, or to buy the Panama canal. The bill creating a department of commerce and labor has been passed by the Senate.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

January 23.—H. Peela and wife to Happa et al., four pieces of land, Kawela, Molokai. Consideration, \$10.
H. Peela and wife to Heli Happa, one piece land, Kawela, Molokai. Consideration, \$10.
January 23.—C. Bolte and wife to Daniel Kealoha, portions Kul. 2032 and Grant 2184, Alpaaka, Honolulu, Oahu.
A. S. Humphreys and wife to Julia H. Afong, portion Kula 221 and 577, and grant 1423, Merchant street, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$10,000.
Daniel Kealoha to C. Bolte, grant 2430, Niupai, Honolulu, Oahu.
J. K. Kapuni and wife to O. E. C. Blackstad, piece of land, Namahana, Weimea, Kauai. Consideration, \$200.
January 31.—J. H. Schnack and wife to S. Stanford, lot 5, Waiakoa, Kalihi, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$417.
Charles Aea and wife to Territory of Hawaii, by S. P. W., portion Kul. 5630, Keauhou I, Kona, Hawaii. Consideration, \$50.
Waianae Company to I. Kuapuna, portions 1 and 2, E. P. 2151, Kul. 834, Kulaiva, Waianae, Oahu.
Helen Keoki to H. A. Heen, one-half interest in R. P. 2387, Kul. 2746, Paalaa, Waialua, Oahu. Consideration, \$115.

List of deeds filed for record February 3, 1902:

First Party.	Second Party.	Class.
W. L. Lele-L. Joseph	D
E. H. Kekapai and wife-J. Gou	D
.....	D
Kunane et al.-J. K. Kapuni	D
Akala-Mrs. Kamala	D
A. H. Olney-E. F. Wise	D
W. R. Castle, Tr.-E. M. Johnson	D
S. Kana and wife-Neil Campbell	D
Alo Lui-R. W. Filler	D
M. O. I. Blackstad-I. K. Kapuni	D
J. H. Schnack-W. Thurtell	D
J. H. Schnack-G. Antonizzi	D
Kalke-T. Awana	D
February 4—	D
Kekela-K. K. George, Tr.	D
J. H. Schnack-M. Italo et al.	D
J. Dudoit-Mrs. B. Lewis	D

San Francisco police are purging the city of suspicious characters.

USE....

KOMEL SODA

At Home,
At the Club,
At Your Receptions,
and at all
Social Gatherings.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO.

LIMITED.
Sole Agents for the Hawaiian Islands
Island Orders Solicited.
Telephone Main 71.

ITCHING PILES.

From the Melbourne Age.
Ever have any irritation of the skin? There are many forms of it, any of them had enough to tax your patience. Hemorrhoids, a plague of the night; no rest for the sufferer from that complaint. Eczema, too; hives don't sound dangerous, but they cause much misery to those unfortunate enough to be troubled with them. Doan's Ointment is "A wonder" for any such trouble. Any troublesome irritation of the skin can't resist its healing, soothing influence. Lots of Honolulu people know this now.
Mr. H. Ryall, of No. 11, Grosvenor St., South Yarra, is a very old resident of Melbourne. He states:
"For some considerable time I have been a sufferer from that annoying complaint known as irritating piles. At times the irritation was very annoy-

Jewel Stoves

Jewel Stoves are made from the higher grades of iron, selected and chemically tested before melted.

Test bars of each day's melt are made to insure uniform strength of casting, and a most rigid inspection of work insures perfectly smooth and properly made castings.

No stoves are sent out from the factory until they are thoroughly fire tested.

We are not in business for a day, but to build up what will be a continuous business for ages to come; therefore we cannot afford to sell any stoves, bearing our name, which will not last for a great many years, and work as stoves should.

In our house furnishing goods department you will see samples of thirty-five different Jewel stoves and ranges, from the little four-hole wood cook stove, up to the large hotel range.

They are all made from the same material, and are constructed under the very latest principles of economy, durability and beauty.

We can show you hundreds of testimonials from customers.

If you require a range or stove, with hot water coil, to be connected to your boiler, we have competent help, and can do satisfactory work, under a very nominal charge.

Do not wait until your old stove is completely worn out and worthless.

We may be able to save you a few dollars by taking it off your hands now, and supplying you in place with one of our celebrated Jewel stoves.

If you feel that you cannot afford to pay cash, we will make the terms very easy for you.

Call on us and be convinced.

We deliver our goods to all parts of the city and suburbs.

Deliveries to Manoa Valley, Moanalua and Diamond Head are made every other day.

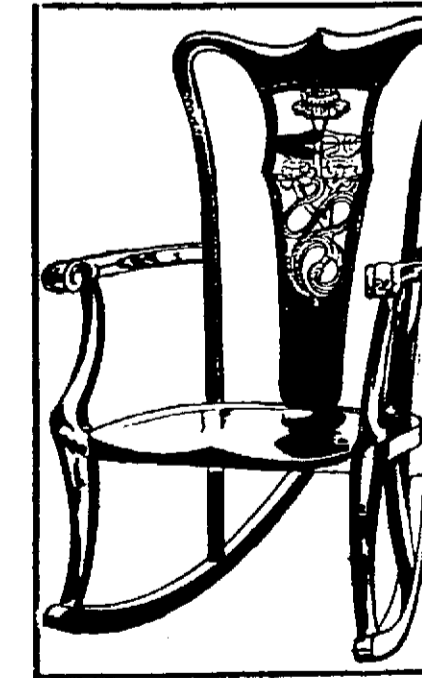
W. W. Dimond & Co.

LIMITED,
53-55-57 King Street, Honolulu.

noying, especially at night, and in the warm weather. I applied some of Doan's Ointment which I had obtained and I am pleased to say that it gave me the desired relief from this annoying disease.

Doan's Ointment is splendid in all diseases of the skin: Eczema, piles, hives, insect bites, sores, chilblains, etc. It is perfectly safe and very effective. Very frequently two or three boxes have made a complete cure of chronic cases that have not yielded to other remedies for years.

Doan's Ointment is sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.



Excellent Furniture Values.

Hoff's has always been the popular place to buy furniture. The great values we offer and large assortment we carry have made it so.

There is beauty and comfort in our handsome rockers. Come and see them anytime.

J. HOFF & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

The Luxury of Sleep

Is not enjoyed by everybody. The blessings of quiet and peaceful slumber are reserved for those who use

PRIMO LAGER

As a tonic each day. If you would have health and a good digestion, use it.

Brewery Telephone Main 841.

CHARGE TO GRAND JURY

Is Not Sensational Nor Very Long.

(From Wednesday's dolly.)

The Grand Jury for the February term of Circuit Court was charged by Judge Gear yesterday morning and then excused for the day. Unlike previous judicial thunders from the bench, yesterday's charge was unusually mild, though the court referred in rather gentle terms to the old—not the new—wile, and somewhat more forcibly to the increase in the number of saloons in Honolulu. Chas. S. Desilly was appointed as foreman and Desilly will again have charge of the Grand Jury. Judge Gear repeated at some length the duties of a grand jury, defining its inquisitorial powers, and charging it to investigate all evil wherever found, ending up with the usual admonition to spare neither friend nor foe.

You are all intelligent gentlemen," said the court in delivering his charge, "and are no doubt constant readers of the newspapers. You have consequently read the able though somewhat lengthy charges to grand juries already given in this court, and while such charges were necessary formerly, the grand jury being a new body in this Territory, their repetition now would be of no value. The grand jury, though old as the law itself, is a new body in this Territory. The Constitution provides that no person may be convicted of a capital or otherwise infamous crime without grand jury indictment, though prior to July 7, 1898, the one man power of presenting indictments was prevalent in these islands. The wisdom of the lawmakers of the United States, however, has changed this and the power is now divided in the grand jury. Some people think it still to be wrong, but they are in the minority. You gentlemen of the grand jury will hear but one side of the case, the statement only of the prosecution, and which if standing alone you deem to be sufficient you should return an indictment. You should deem it a great honor to be selected as members of the grand jury and I have no doubt will so consider it.

There are no matters of great public importance which the court knows of now to call to your attention, but you have a right to visit all public institutions, the insane asylum, prison and all public offices. You are to investigate any wrong doing or malfeasance in office without fear or political reasons or other reasons.

There is one matter to which I will call your attention. At a former term this court granted an injunction against continuing wile. I have seen sensational statements in the public press that this place is still being carried on, and I charge you, gentlemen of the grand jury, that if prostitution is still carried on there, it is your duty to investigate it, and whether there is prostitution in the best hotels, or houses, you are to inquire into it without fear or favor.

You will also inquire into the number of saloons. I understand that the number has alarmingly increased in this city, and the existence of crime which is also on the increase, is to a great extent because of the saloons. There is a difference of opinion as to whether prohibition or saloons are the best thing for the community, but that will not be allowed to enter into this question which is solely the alarming increase in the number of saloons if you wish to inquire into this, do so whether right or not, it is still a fact that there are too many saloons and the increase in crime is due entirely to the alarming spread in the number of saloons.

The last grand jury visited and made a report upon the insane asylum and reported against the way it was conducted by the government recommending several changes. Nothing has however been done to remedy the evils complained of. You also have the power to have instituted proceedings to close up anything which is a menace to the public and have these wrongs remedied.

The court will here remark that the testimony of paid informers should have little influence and you are particularly warned against testimony of this nature. It is the weakest kind of evidence and you should be very careful in this connection.

The remainder of the charge of the court referred to the duties of the jury and of the Attorney-General and was read by the court from former charges. The jury was immediately excused until this morning at ten o'clock.

THE DESERTION LAW

Judge Gear again declared unconstitutional the desertion law and dismissed the three defendants who had appealed from the jail sentences imposed by Judge Wilcox. In the case of Mrs. Ah Young, Mr. Andrade entered a plea of not guilty and then argued for a dismissal on the ground that the law was contrary to the thirteenth amendment which prohibits involuntary servitude. He contended that compelling the wife to go back to her husband when she could not get along with him was a species of slavery and contrary to the constitution.

Deputy Attorney General Cathcart in reply stated that the marriage ties were entirely voluntary and that the law was made in the interest of morality and could not be construed as an enforcing involuntary servitude. He said at times a husband was considered a slave of his wife but it was unusual for the woman to plead that she was the slave of the husband. He said further that desertion without cause only was made a misdemeanor by the Legislature and not an infamous crime, and that in some States there was a law which made wife desertion or failure to support a crime, or at least the husband could be put in jail for failure to support. The fact that

she is sent to jail for a month does not make her a slave any more than any man found guilty of a misdemeanor is a slave. If in the wisdom of the Legislature such a law was thought to be necessary Mr. Cathcart contended that it should remain on the statute books.

"Does the Legislature then, have the power to compel a man to take his wife to the theater?" asked the court. "No, that is not a question of involuntary servitude," replied Mr. Cathcart.

"Then a man or woman has no right to get a divorce for desertion, if it is a crime. The court has a right to imprison a man for contempt if he refuses to obey an order to pay for support of his wife, but it is clearly impossible for the Legislature to make such a law as this."

"Then your honor holds that the court can enforce its orders, but the Legislature cannot?" asked Cathcart.

"In this case, certainly, the court has a right to punish for contempt."

"I will deny the motion," continued the court, "as based on the ground that the law is a violation of the thirteenth amendment, but shall declare the law to be unconstitutional because such a law is beyond the police power of any State or Territory. The Legislature has no right to make a law punishing a man for non-performance of contract, and marriage is no more than a contract. There are certain things to the police power of the Territory, and I will hold this law to be beyond the police power and unconstitutional."

The case of Mrs. Ah Young was nolle prossed, she having obtained a divorce from her husband.

Mrs. Noel Markle and Antone Garcia were released under the ruling of Judge Gear.

COURT NOTES

Anton Helgersen has made application to Judge Humphreys for appointment as administrator of the estate of Anne K. Jack.

George Chalmers has asked to be appointed administrator of the estate of Mary Ann Chalmers.

H. L. Kerr & Co. were given judgment yesterday against the Orpheum Company for \$138.94.

Judge Humphreys called the civil calendar yesterday morning, and set cases for trial up to number 90, until February 26. Judge Robinson will call the remainder of the docket if his commission arrives by that date.

Demurrer was overruled by Judge Humphreys in the case of Charles K. Towel vs. Kona Sugar Co. Ltd., and defendant allowed ten days in which to file an answer.

Demurrer was sustained in the case of Chae Kit vs. Lee Lung Plaintiff was granted leave to amend complaint.

The appeal of Ah Kin, charged with assault and battery, was dismissed by Judge Gear.

The appeal of Dr. H. E. Winslow, charged with assault was dismissed, and the bail declared forfeited.

A motion has been filed to have the case of the Brown minors transferred to Judge Gear. In the petition filed by Mrs. Irene Holloway it is alleged that Gear heard the case originally, and refused to allow any one but the minor children to be present at the examination, and consequently he should make the final order as to the disposition of the children.

Defendant in the divorce libel of Christine Morgan vs. Henry Victor Morgan, having disappeared, order for publication was made yesterday, and the case continued by Judge Humphreys to the next term.

A discontinuance was filed yesterday in the case of Lovejoy & Co vs. Waiiki Beach Company.

WILCOX HAD A VERY BUSY DAY

(From Wednesday's dolly.)

Judge Wilcox had the busiest time yesterday morning that he has had for a month, over sixty cases occupying his attention in the District Court.

F. Smith, who was caught sleeping in a box car at the Oahu Railway depot on Monday night was sent to the reef for two months.

Chun Sung, charged with vagrancy was sentenced to six months imprisonment. He was discovered on premises on Liliha street with three chickens in his possession. Chun is the man who had his arm shot off last year by an Italian whose hen roost he was depleting.

Joe Rego, a Porto Rican got four months for vagrancy. Evidence showed that he has been assisting in the recent pilfering of coal from the Oahu Railway and Land Company's yards.

Willie Paja, charged with larceny in the second degree was committed for trial. He is alleged to have stolen coal from the yards at the depot.

The cases of seventeen Chinamen charged with gambling were nolle prossed.

Twenty-two natives charged with gambling were fined \$5 and costs each. Defendants were arrested while participating in a water-front crap game.

K. Frost and J. Anderson two sailors were fined \$5 and costs each for disturbing the quiet of the night.

Ah Poi was sentenced to six months imprisonment at hard labor for being arrested in a Japanese store on Hotel street on Monday night while in the act of examining the mechanism of the cash register.

Pubi charged with gambling was fined \$30 and costs.

Brady (Julien Geo Kikila and Sam Alapai charged with gambling were each fined \$25. Kikila is one of the most notorious crooked dice men in Honolulu and it is probable that he is fore long back land behind the bars.

Taka Japanese was sent down for three hours for contempt of court. He advanced to the middle of the court room with his hat on and when a friend advised him to remove it shook his head deprecatingly.

Ah Choy and Wing Hone who stole drunks at a faster pace than a walk were fined \$5 and costs each.

Kapana a truant was committed and discharged.

Tokini (Chris Rulick) Koshi and Koshi drunks were fined \$5 and costs each.

Tamasaki M. Texeira and J. Santos charged with larceny in the second degree were remanded until tomorrow.

C. S. Martin charged with riding a wheel without a light forfeited his bail.

The cases of Kama and Sam Mokini charged with gambling were nolle prossed.

Rodina Carra and Enias Faras (two ladies charged with profanity, were remanded until tomorrow.

General Bruce Hamilton is close on Botha's trail. The Boer leader however succeeded in taking twenty-seven British prisoners.

OAHU INTER-ISLAND POLO TEAM FINALLY IS CHOSEN

After careful consideration of all the records of the committee named by the directors of the Polo Club yesterday fixed upon the ratings of the men and chose finally the team which is to represent the club in any inter-island games which may be played. This team is made up of the best individual players, and they will at once begin practice with the others so that team play may be perfected.

The committee, which was made up of W. F. Dillingham, captain, and C. S. Dole, had before it a hard task, for of the sixteen players who were to be placed, there had to be chosen four who were the very best in their positions. For each place there were four candidates and the selections were made upon the basis of the performance in the various positions in the games during the fall. This meant a following of the play and the methods of the various men who have been in the series of games. The result has been the selection of the first team, so that it contains the very best men for the positions to which they are assigned.

The new arrangements of players will show many changes. There will be seen several men who have played at No. 1 who are now in the ranks, while some of the most dashing players of the past have been completely altered in position. This is due to a judgment as to form and it is hoped by the changes to make a series of teams which will put up some fine polo as soon as there is developed close team play. The alterations will, it is expected, bring out some great changes in playing form, and it will be no surprise to the captain if very soon it is found that there will have to be changes in top teams to provide for promotions from the others.

The team which is to be known as the No. 1 team is not necessarily the one which is to play against Maui, for in the event of any member of it failing to show form or any man of another team developing higher qualities, the places will be changed. This will give to the subsequent play a matter of higher class play, for there will be a purpose in the games and a high order of play.

SUGAR

(Special to the Advertiser)

SAN FRANCISCO Jan. 24.—It is generally contended in Louisiana that the policy of reciprocity with Cuba would work disaster to the sugar interests of that State. In a recent address by Hugh Kelly, of New York, before the Cuban Economic Commission, Kelly pointed out what he believed would be the benefits that would accrue to the United States, if the duty on raw sugar imported into this country from Cuba was abolished. The speech was circulated in pamphlet form, and when it fell into the hands of the people of New Orleans, Kelly's statements were attacked by a number of speakers. At a meeting held in that city a few days ago, the plith of these attacks was voiced by Charles A. Farwell, President of the Cane Growers' Association who said:

"In a pamphlet extracts from an address of Hugh Kelly, at a complimentary dinner to the Cuban Economic Commission at the University Club, New York Nov. 20 are being distributed the purpose of which is to show the benefits which this country will derive from the proposed reciprocity treaty with Cuba, and more particularly in the matter of an abollition of the duties on raw sugars, imported into the United States.

Mr. Kelly figures out a grand total of \$133,504,600 to be invested in this business in Cuba within five years from the signing of the treaty, and argues that it all will come from our people to their advancement and betterment.

There is no need to question these figures and for the purpose of argument we assume them to be correct. We must, however eliminate certain portions as not having a direct bearing on the case, such as:

Purchase of land	\$10,000,000
Purchase of cane	27,200,000
Working capital	10,000,000
Total	\$47,200,000

This capital may, or may not be furnished by America, and even if so might, or might not prove a remunerative investment.

The balance of the outlay \$86,304,600 if all the articles were purchased in this country may be allowed to stand as a positive direct benefit to our country. We must also remember that Cuba has increased her sugar crop from 300,000 tons annually years ago, to an estimated yield for the present season of not less than 1,000,000 tons. It is therefore fair to assume that even without the proposed treaty this great increase would be largely maintained. If that be so then a considerable percentage could be reasonably deducted from the above mentioned \$86,304,600 of possible benefit to this country to accrue from this treaty.

Without referring to the best sugar industry or that of the fruit and vegetable growers we find in Louisiana alone an invested capital in the production of cane sugar of not less than \$90,000,000 and a further annual outlay of about \$20,000,000 in the production of the crop.

With a certainty of lower figures for the raw sugar it becomes a patent fact that sugar property will be disastrously affected even to the point of bankruptcy. In which case the \$90,000,000 of invested capital will shrink to infinitesimal proportions and the thousands of laborers engaged in that industry will be thrown out of employment at any rate for the time being.

Several other sugar planters advanced similar arguments against the threatened legislation.

Hugh Kelly when shown the state-

ment play may be expected. There were several hard tasks in the making of the selections for the several places on the first team. The men selected in some instances never had been so great a brilliancy of play as others, but there were other qualities which had to be taken into account. Some men there were who had been showing finely in the game, hitting hard and straight and riding fast, but when it came to making a careful estimate of the play of the various men, in their positions and in connection with the others playing with them, the task of making the selections was all the harder. Some of the most brilliant individual players of the entire club were found upon analysis to have been the least effective in team play and of the least value to the others. This meant that there was to be a selection on the basis of superiority in understanding position, and the No. 1 who in the future devotes himself to hitting instead of riding off, and the man whose efforts with the club seem to be devoted simply to showing how far he can drive and not how safely, or to what position, will find that he is not progressing toward the head team.

The selection of the inter-island team was approved yesterday by the directors of the club, who are S. E. Damon, President, J. P. Cooke, Vice-President, John Flemming, Secretary, and George C. Potter, Treasurer. W. F. Dillingham, Captain, G. Hancock and A. F. Judd. The report was submitted to them by the special committee, composed of the captain and C. S. Dole and the ratings of all were then approved. The teams are given colors, the head team being given white which, with the addition of blue, when an inter-island game is played will give the colors of the club. The teams are as follows:

White—No. 1 George C. Potter, No. 2, George H. Angus, No. 3, W. F. Dillingham, and No. 4, Charles S. Dole. Red and White—No. 1, Atkinson R. W., No. 2, Hancock, G. No. 3, Judd A. F. No. 4, Fleming, J. Yellow—No. 1, Shingle No. 2, Dick-ey No. 3, Carter, A. W. No. 4, Perry A. W. Green—No. 1, Norton C. H. W., No. 2, Waterhouse Fred, No. 3, Carter, Cushman No. 4, Copp, Harry.

TELLS OF YEAR'S WORK IN HAWAII

The annual report of A. C. True, director of Experiment Stations, has been published and deals to some extent with the Hawaiian Experiment Station, under the supervision of J. G. Smith. In its reference to Hawaii the report gives a history of the local station and the work which has been done up to the present time.

Reference is made to the importance of taro study and the statement is made that the price of the native food has increased five hundred per cent because of the blight which affects it. Attention is directed to the high prices of poultry, pigs and dairy products, and it is urged that with proper study of conditions Hawaii should not only not import cattle or dairy products, but instead be able to supply the Oriental markets.

The cultivation of coffee is referred to as having cost the Territory \$10,000,000, but the prediction is ventured that the coffee industry will yet succeed, and will help bring the small farmer to the islands. Mr. Smith in his report to the director advises study of the use of fertilizers and of the drainage question.

Concluding the report says: "Investigations in forestry are much to be desired, but these cannot be undertaken by the station without considerable increase in its resources and in any case, whatever investigations the station might undertake in this direction should be done in co-operation with the Bureau of Forestry. Regarding this subject, Mr. Smith makes the following statements:

Many of the native woods of this group are extremely valuable from a commercial standpoint and a considerable trade in these woods, notably koa and sandal, at one time flourished. I would recommend that the entire backbone of each main mountain chain of each of the islands be set apart in forest reserves under the Federal Government, in order that the native forests may be protected and preserved and that a modern and legal system of forest conservation may be carried out. The sugar plantations all depend directly or indirectly on the wooded mountain slopes for their water supply and it is due to their owners that something should be done to check the further destruction of the native forests, and also to replant large areas with trees (native and foreign) which shall in the future become commercially valuable.

Considering the variety of subjects for investigation the annual appropriation for the maintenance of the Hawaiian experiment station should be not less than \$15,000. To properly equip it with buildings apparatus, implements live stock, etc. a special appropriation of \$10,000 is very much needed. It was hoped that the Legislature of the Territory would follow the example of the other States and Territories in supplementing the national funds for the maintenance and equipment of the station, but though measures looking to this end were introduced they failed to pass.

SOMETHING THAT WILL DO YOU GOOD

We know of no way in which we can be of more service to our readers than to tell them of something that will be of real good to them. For this reason we want to acquaint them with what we consider one of the very best remedies on the market for coughs, colds, and that alarming complaint, croup. We refer to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have used it with good results in our family so long that it has become a household necessity. By its prompt use we haven't any doubt but that it has time and again prevented croup. The testimony is given upon our own experience, and we suggest that our readers especially those who have small children, always keep it in their homes as a safeguard against croup—Camden (S. C. U. S. A.) Dealers—Sold by all druggists and messengers. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

The Mass Meeting

The coming Republican mass meeting will be arranged today when a list of speakers will be made up. The object of the meeting is to register public sentiment against the leper bill. Presumably the Kohala water scheme will also be scored.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER. IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It Cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure matter from whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 25 each, and in cases containing 25 times the quantity, it is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. By ALB. CLARKE, F.R.S., and PATENT MEDICINE VENDOR throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp and "Clarke's Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1834. Accumulated Funds \$1,275,000

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co. OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. Capital \$1,000,000

Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

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Dealers in Hardware and General Merchandise.

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New Automatic Sewing Machines

The Best family Machine Made

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The Galena Lubricating Oils for railroad use exclusively—used on 95 per cent of the railways of the United States.

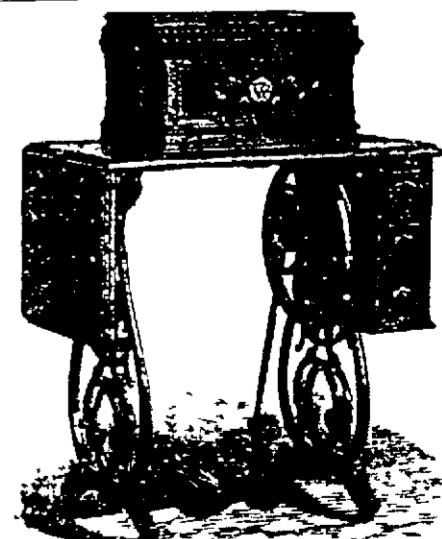
The Vacuum Oil Co.'s Lubricating—guaranteed to give the best results.

Standard Lubricating Oils—more extensively used than any others.

Magnite Cold Water Paint and Spray Pumps.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

Printed at the Postoffice of Honolulu,
H. T. Second-class Matter.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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FRIDAY FEBRUARY 7

TIME TO ACT.

It is plain from the dispatches published elsewhere that a desperate attempt is being made at Washington to deceive President Roosevelt into the belief that the interests of the Territory and of the Republican party require the removal of Governor Dole and the appointment of Sam Parker in his place.

The time has come for the responsible people of Hawaii—the men whom the President will naturally trust—to give him full information about our public affairs. He has been overrun with ex-monarchists and job-chasing carpet baggers and by well-meaning people who have not been here long enough to know our complex conditions. It is time that the men who stand for the solid worth of Hawaii, the men who represent its business concerns, the men who made up the legitimate Republican campaign fund of 1900, the men who have always guided public affairs here as Theodore Roosevelt has guided them elsewhere—it is time for these men to show the President that the removal of Governor Dole would be a disaster to the business interests of Hawaii for which the Republican party could not free itself from responsibility.

The Advertiser does not believe that Parker has ever been given to understand that there will be any Governorship for him unless the state of Mr. Dole's health compels him to resign, and then only with conditions. Nevertheless the most energetic efforts are being made to induce the President to go farther—to go to extremes. The fight has been mainly one-sided because the Good Government party, the local Roosevelt Republicans, have never thought for a moment that the President could be deceived about Hawaiian public concerns. For Governor Dole, who risked life and property to make these islands American while men who oppose him now, Parker included, were fighting for a decayed and festering monarchy, Theodore Roosevelt could have no other sentiment than admiration and respect. For Dole the civil service reformer, the honest and capable administrator, the man of the loftiest public ideals, the President could but see a leader of his own type. The President believes in citizens like George Carter. Let him, then, before listening to the worst classes in our island politics, ask George Carter and such as he, for the truth about the local situation as affected both by the character and public services of Governor Dole and the character and intent of his enemies. The truth is all the friends of good government ask for and by that sign they conquer.

Get in line, men of substance and standing. Republicans of integrity and seal for island welfare! It is time to let the President know that there are other people here than monarchists and carpet-baggers.

It is not likely that a serious attempt is being made at Washington to amend the Hawaiian franchise, but if such a move ever comes to pass the Home Rulers will have only themselves to thank. If they believe they can in definitely do as they please, attack vested interests, milk the treasury, draw the color line and conduct such a scandalous Legislature as the one they had last year, they are in for a rude awakening both at Washington and at home. Congress will not permit bad government in any of our Territories no matter whether the local majority want it or not. Nor will the responsible people whose homes are in such Territories permit it. All hands, however, would welcome a purpose on the part of the Home Rulers to become good citizens and achieve good government. If they even start towards these goals not a hand will be raised here or elsewhere against their use of the voting privilege.

If the bounty system goes out in England and France as now seems probable, much of the cheap labor which competes with our product in the American market will be cut off. So the danger of sugar from Cuba is not without its compensations. We are also going to be helped by the steadily and in the aggregate, enormous increase in not only the general use of sugar but in the per capita mainland consumption.

Many a selfish man who enjoys his wife's cooking will contemplate with great anxiety the four days' coming absence of his Chinese chef.

Venezuela may learn that Mr. Monroe's doctrine was meant to stand off kidnappers, not to protect dead beats.

British rivalry of the American to have our tobacco to the westward, and will keep their tobacco out of England.

OPPOSING LEPROSIS BILLS.

A meeting of citizens to make public protest against the passage of the Wilson bill, providing for the making of a national leprosy hospital at the Mokuia leper settlements, will have more good effects than one, and while such a gathering is bound to be non-partisan in its make-up, there will be a specific good in the holding of the meeting under the auspices of the Republican party, which is now dominant in national affairs.

Despite the prating about experts who will relieve the sufferings of those unfortunate now at Kalaupapa and Kalaupapa, the mass of the people here recognize that, owing first to the fact that nowhere else in the United States is there such a number of the afflicted, the physicians here have more knowledge of the dread disease than the men of any other community in the world perhaps. The medical men are authorities on the disease, and it will certainly come to pass that if there is a leprosy commission to study the disease there will be Hawaiian representatives upon it.

The other side is too dark to be overlooked. What assurance could be given the people that there would not be action at the subsequent session of Congress settling forth that an island in the Philippines would be the best place for the unfortunate and sending them there. This would take these people away from home soil and the presence of friends. Not only the sentimental side should appeal, but here as well of the food which they have known since birth, the stricken of the race would be in a pitiful condition indeed.

Such a meeting should bring out the sentiment of the Kamaaina. What that feeling is is well known. Those who have lived among the Hawaiians have for them only the heartfelt aloha. It would be out of place, perhaps, for the new comers, the professional orators, whose tongues are ready with platitudes and well rounded periods to fit every occasion, to tell the people what feelings prompt this opposition to the attempt of Wilcox to place his people in such condition. There are men who know none of the inmates of the settlements, who would undoubtedly speak long and warmly upon the subject, but without doubt weight would be given words only, when they come from men whose sympathies are known to be aroused, not simply for parade.

INCREASED COST OF LIVING.

The advance of the cost of living in the United States has of late attracted much attention in many of the financial journals, and in the Literary Digest, from which we quote. Dun's Review, one of these journals, recently published a statement giving the prices of the different commodities on January 1. Compared with July 1, 1897, these prices show an advance of 40 per cent., while there is a decrease of 16 per cent., compared with the cost in 1880. The most notable advance has been in breadstuffs. The Review continues:

"Examination of the index number table shows that the farming population receives the greatest share of enhanced prices, the rise in breadstuffs falling little short of 90 per cent., while meat is nearly 50 per cent., and dairy and garden products 75 per cent. Much of the latter gain is due to the change, in season, as eggs, milk, etc., are all more expensive in winter than in mid-summer, but this factor enters into the record and cannot be ignored."

The New York Financier, in solving the cause of prevailing high prices tells us that during this period of advanced prices there has been a marked degree of prosperity. In this prosperity the amount of visible money in circulation and the per capita circulation count for little. "Part of the latter is permanently in banks, and the larger percentage is passing through these institutions from day to day." It continues:

"There has been a gradual rise in per capita circulation in the United States. It is true, over a series of four or five years, but the rise in values, it should be understood, has been general the world over—at least until very recently—and has taken place regardless of per capita circulation. Coincidentally, wages have increased. Per capita circulation has nothing to do, as will no doubt be conceded even by most ardent advocates of the quantitative theory, with shortage in crops, or other accidents of nature that establish the quantity of food or other necessities. If we have a shortage in one commodity it is only logical that prices should rise. On the other hand, the cycles of prosperity, which seem as recurrent as the tides, bring about a demand that for the time being absorbs more than the average volume of supply, and we have the spectacle of rising prices. But coincident with this advance there is usually a similar impetus in the distribution of profits to the wage earner, and with it also a condition of wider buying power which aids in sustaining a higher level. These are the familiar phenomena of prosperity. The whole structure rests on confidence and credit, and theoretically having established this basis there should be an indefinite continuance. It need not be repeated, however, that such a condition is impossible. Some one makes a mistake, a local failure is magnified, and men become at once fearful of the future. The process of investment disturbs the whole fabric of society, and prices begin to fall. Then the cost of living, measured in index figures, is lowered but as a matter of fact the comfort of living is probably lowered in a similar degree to the majority, since their opportunity for work is curtailed. The whole question revolves around the principle of credit and its corollary confidence. Visible money is only an unimportant factor. In support of this theory we have only to refer to the disaster attending the forced issue of silver dollars in this country from 1873 to 1893 to the issue of 1897, following a rise of \$100,000,000 in gold and paper money, and to other incidents of like nature which might be mentioned. Finally it may be stated that the bank circulation in England has been falling for fifty years and in the face of this fact the standard of living has been steadily rising."

PRESIDENTIAL PRIVACY

In the days of the primitive American democracy the President of the United States was not an extraordinary man. The country was simple in its ways and made few demands upon the executive. Mails were slow, diplomacy was not intricate, there was no rush of schemes or of social celebrities who wanted to make over the muddy little village into a gay capital. The holding of great public receptions and the

giving of expensive dinners were unusual events, and on the whole the President had much ease and as little worry as the head of any State could expect. The village spirit so far prevailed in the time of Jefferson and later that the executive could safely go among the people, inquiring into their concerns, and was neither molested nor overworked.

But with the growth of the land, times have completely changed. The President now sits at the focal point of a vast and intricate network of electric wires over which importunate voices come to him from forty-five States and even from Territories beyond the sea. Clamor from every city, town and village covering a continental area reaches his ears at some time in the year and from the larger places all the time. As the executive of a world-power the diplomacy of which now spans the globe, he is harassed by the most perplexing questions. Thousands of legislative bills reach him during his term, and these he must study before signing or vetoing or permitting them to die. The politics of the party revolves about him. He has questions of patronage to settle, a multitude of appointments to make, party policies to direct, and with all he must be accessible to the most trivial caller at his public receptions and to thousands who should transact their business with a subordinate at his private ones. Day in and day out he is a target for criticism and abuse. Is it any wonder that the average President does not long outlive his incumbency of office?

It would be a humane service to the executive if the people, letting the tradition of democracy draw back to the past days when it fitted national conditions, would permit the President to be exclusive. He should not be dragged into public receptions, he ought not to be expected to meet one in a hundred of his private callers; he should be enabled to get the retirement which the management of the most complex business in the world—the business of government—requires. Were he inaccessible to everybody, save members of the Cabinet and of Congress, and foreign envoys, and perhaps his political advisers, both he and the country would be better off. He would then be treated about as the head of any big business house insists upon being treated, now the public acts as if he were a hired man.

It is a simple proposition—merely one to free the President from interference by people whose business can just as well be transacted with others so as to give him time for his public duties.

THE SITUATION.

The anti-Dole paper makes more of the Parker affair than the facts warrant, a natural recourse under the circumstances. In an extended headline, the Bulletin says "Col. Samuel Parker's nomination as Governor of Hawaii was to go to the United States Senate today." A careful search of the paper reveals no such data. In fact, the caption stands alone. Even if there had been a telegram to support it the story would not be true for the President does not nominate nor the Senate confirm any man for a post in which there is no vacancy. The condition precedent is the withdrawal of the incumbent.

So far as the public here can get at the situation at the capital, the enemies of Governor Dole have made the President think that some sort of a change in the Territorial regime, he does not quite know what, is necessary here. Sam Parker has been soundly on the Governorship and has straightway spoiled any chances he might have had by running at the mouth. Meanwhile the President has his secretary announce that he has promised the Governorship to no one, but admits that he is studying Hawaii. He does not know, he says, whether he will retain the present officials nor whom he will appoint if changes are made. Then comes the most significant part of all—he writes to George Carter for advice, believing as is assured him the case, that George Carter will tell him the truth.

All that these facts prove is that the enemies of Governor Dole have made a more active campaign than his friends, that, as a result, the President is suspicious to the extent that he has canvassed names for the governor's place, that he tested Sam Parker's discretion and found it a negligible quantity, and that now he seeks enlightenment at the hands of a man whom he knows to represent the conservative interests which, as he assured J. B. Atherton, W. O. Smith and others a few weeks ago, will have the first claim to his attention in any issue of Hawaiian politics.

Under these circumstances we think the status quo is reassuring. All we have ever asked for at Washington is a knowledge of the truth. Time and again this paper has urged a commission of inquiry, and the anti-Dole press, fearing the result has jeered at the proposal. We have felt that too much optimism has prevailed among the business men here as to the meaning and effect of the anti-Dole fight, but now that all Hawaii knows what has been done and the enemy is in the open and the need of defence is clear, we look to see the whole trouble settled in a way to secure the best results for Hawaii. It is now a fair fight and the men who urge Mr. Dole to accept the Governorship so as to establish and conserve business confidence and to induce him to undertake the task in spite of his wish to retire now, are the need of defending him against his enemies and preserving still longer the commercial and financial stability which his original acceptance of executive functions implied.

OVER A MILLION AN ACRE.

Real estate in Honolulu has been at a public auction at the rate of one million dollars per acre.

J. H. Fisher paid for about 1 1/2 acres of land for 27 years at \$200 per acre.

Annual rental about \$500 at 10 per cent.

Rate of interest for 25 years on \$300 at 4 per cent.

1 1/2 acre \$112,500

One acre \$112,500

And after twenty-seven years Fisher will have no land, but in the mean time he can make \$1000 a year profit from it.

A woman professor of Wisconsin University resigned to go on the stage.

LOCAL REVITIES.

The work on the Mauna Loa wharf has been completed.

The draining of the Bishop Estate slip will commence in a few days.

M. Brash left last evening on a short business trip to Kaula.

The wires for the police and fire alarm systems have reached the wharves.

Most of the Chinese stores will be closed until Monday on account of Chinese New Year.

M. S. Gribbaum and R. R. Berg left for Maui yesterday for an inspection of Hana plantation.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Florence R. Bush to Ernest W. Russell, of Kaula.

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On account of faulty telephone communication, Professor Lyon's daily weather report did not appear in yesterday's Advertiser.

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The native who was recently cut in a drunken brawl on Kaula, has been held on a charge of murder.

The Kapilani Estate has brought suit against the Territory in the Kauai Circuit Court to establish the Kulua fishing rights in Hanalei.

The marriage of A. Hocking and Mrs. Hoffman was solemnized at noon yesterday by Rev. W. M. Kincaid. The honeymoon is being spent at Wailua.

Dr. Hutchinson has gone to Kaula on a professional trip, and during his absence Dr. A. E. Nichols, 1154 Alakea street, will attend to the wants of his patrons.

Jack McVeigh has resigned his position as superintendent of the Quarantine Station. He will not be succeeded, as the position of superintendent has been abolished.

David, a sailor of the barkentine Alta, swore out a warrant for the arrest of a Norwegian sailor on the same vessel yesterday. He accuses him of assault and battery.

Dr. Walters, whose severe injuries from being thrown from a horse were reported some time ago, was up yesterday and is entirely rational. He is expected to mend rapidly.

The 2-ton derrick for the government dredger has been moved from the government workshop on Alakea street to the navy wharf. It took three trucks and twelve horses to shift it.

Commissioner Wray Taylor will soon issue a prospectus for the agricultural fair to be given at the Drillshed in July. Two applications for floor space have already been received.

Superintendent Boyd is preparing to clean up the rear of the Capitol yard and put it in presentable shape, by the removal of the small frame buildings which now destroy the beauty of the place.

P. N. Lillenthal, president of the Anglo-California Bank, made an inspection on Tuesday of the shops, wharves, rolling stock and general property of the Oahu Railway and Land Company, at Palama.

H. S. Wheeler, superintendent for the Western Expanded Metal Company's work on the Young building, was pleasantly surprised Monday evening by a number of friends who helped to celebrate his birthday anniversary.

The Hawaiian Dramatic Society is rehearsing for the production of three plays based on Hawaiian legends and historical events. Twenty native Hawaiians will take part. The titles of the productions are "Ahekaheka," "Captain Cook" and "Lady of Kala." The mortuary report for January shows seventy-seven deaths, as against seventy-six births reported. There were thirty-three marriages reported. During the month there were three suicides, one homicide and three accidental deaths.

The statement that the notice of claim against the Kona Sugar Company was made by Claus Spreckels proves to be incorrect, as notice was served on behalf of John D. Spreckels & Brothers Co., the claim being for freight charges.

The Japanese who was stabbed at Ewa nearly a week ago, and his countryman who got badly cut up in a row on Beretania street, near River street on Monday night, were both reported to be very low yesterday, and it is not improbable that the police will have a couple of murders on their hands.

Husted's Directory of Honolulu for 1902, including also a directory of the Territory, has just been issued from the Gazette office. The book gives the names, places of residence and business of the adult population, together with a business register. Valuable statistical information is embodied in the work.

Yesterday's arrests included M. C. Guinobino, Ed Anderson, assault and battery on R. Davey, Kalawala (W.), investigation, Lee Kong, leaving horse untied; Fugimoto, common nuisance; M. P. Shunk, drunkenness; W. Isaac, riding without a light; Katsumaru, investigation, Yuki, obstructing police officer.

A fake lottery scheme is reported as having been hatched to swindle Japanese on the plantations. A prospectus has been issued showing 10,000 chances to be issued at \$1 each, and prizes of \$3,000 and \$1,000 each, and \$2,500 in smaller amounts. A local bank is mentioned as the depository of the money, and the drawing will, it is said, be held in front of the Judiciary building. The scheme is thought to be a fake pure and simple.

The Globe Navigation Co. will within a day or two send a steamer to Kaula to arrive at the end of morning for the first time.

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Ringing Noises

In the ears (how disagreeable they are!) become chronic and cause much uneasiness and even temporary distraction. They are signs of catarrh; other signs are droppings in the throat, nasal sounds of the voice, impaired taste, smell and hearing.

Catarrh is a constitutional disease, originating in impure blood, and requires a constitutional remedy.

"I suffered from catarrh in the head and loss of appetite and sleep. My blood was thin and I felt bad all over most of the time. I decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and now have no symptoms of catarrh. I have a good appetite, and sleep well. I heartily recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all my friends." R. Long, California Junction, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh of the nose, throat, bowels, &c., removes all its effects, and builds up the whole system.

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Total reichsmarks 109,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,890,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 85,000,000

Total reichsmarks 93,890,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

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Atma Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.

The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

The attempt to confirm Rev. Charles A. Gore as Bishop of Westminster, in London, ended in a riot.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport. of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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WILL USE FUEL OIL

Ewa and Waialua Contract for Supply.

CONTRACTS were made with John T. Baker, of the Union Oil Company of California, before his departure in the Alameda Wednesday, which mean the introduction of oil as fuel on the two greatest plantations of this island, on the same terms as are now being projected the supplies of the Maui estates. The contract was made with Castle & Cooke, the agents of the Ewa and Waialua plantations, and the details of the transactions will be arranged in San Francisco by E. D. Toney, of the company, who accompanied Mr. Baker.

This deal, which is second only to the arrangement which was made last fall by the same man, covering the supplying to the principal Maui plantations which use artificial irrigation, of fuel oil for the power plants, was concluded soon after the arrival here of Mr. Baker. The contract is said to cover the delivery of the oil at the various pumping plants of the estates, at a price which will mean a saving of more than ten per cent over coal to the plantations mentioned. This will involve also the keeping here of such a supply by the company as will protect the users of the fuel from shortage in the event of any marine disaster.

The amount of oil which will be imported to this island alone will be in the neighborhood of 100,000 barrels a year. The present coal consumption on the plantations named is something like 15,000 tons a year on Ewa and from 20,000 to 25,000 on Waialua. The basis on which the figures were made allows for four barrels of oil for one ton of coal. Should this be the ratio in practice, it would entail the keeping on hand a maximum of 100,000 barrels of oil to prevent any shortage here, owing to the wrecking of ships or tenders.

It is the intention of the Union Oil Company to erect storage tanks of large capacity at various points around the islands, where there is a demand for the fuel oil. Before leaving for the coast Mr. Baker appointed the B. F. Dillingham Company Ltd., as the agents of the Union Oil Company, and the result is that the latter have been consulted in the arrangements. The plan is to erect at the lower end of the railroad yards in Palama a yard of tanks, with capacity for 100,000 barrels of oil. The site has not been chosen absolutely, but it is understood that there will be such a site chosen as will provide easy access to the railroad wharves, and a cheap loading of the cars. The oil will be pumped from the ships to the storage tanks and from those storage reservoirs to the tank cars, in which it is to be carried to the place of consumption. This will mean that the revenues which ordinarily come to the road from the carriage of coal will be retained through the carriage of fuel oil. It will mean, however, the construction of a line of tank cars which will be run between this city and the various estates, sufficient to more than carry the supply of oil which is needed.

It is the plan of the estates named to erect at each of the various pumps and mills a small tank which will hold oil supply for many days. The type which is meeting with most favor is the 5,000-barrel tank, although there are tanks which will hold twice that amount. The idea is to have the oil come from the tank car right into the storage tank at the various plants where the small tank will be placed. This will obviate the heavy expense of large storage tanks on each plantation, and will simplify the question of providing storage out on the plantations for the fuel.

The storage tanks will be of the latest description, and they will be built in San Francisco, where the Union Oil Company has its works. They will be ordered the arrival of the Alameda, so that they may be shipped back as soon as possible. The tanks for the local estates will be made by the Honolulu Iron Works, on the plans which have obtained in the making of the 5,000-barrel tanks of the Kihel estate.

It is understood that the service of the oil will be started very soon, in fact, when the tanks can be erected, which it is expected will not take more than four months. The oil will be carried here in the new ships which are in the course of construction by the Union Oil Company. There will be a new sailing ship or barge, which will carry 15,000 barrels, and a steamer or ocean going tug, which will have a capacity of 10,000 barrels, and which is to have power sufficient to tow the great ship or barge with such speed as to bring them down here in ten days.

This means that there will be a twenty-two or twenty-three day service between San Francisco, or rather the upper bay where the oil pipes of the company will touch tidewater. This would give a day and a half for loading and unloading, and as the ballast will be water, there will be no time lost in preparing for the trips.

It is thought that there will be a ship load of oil for the Maui ports very soon as the first of the storage tanks for the Kihel plantation was shipped Tuesday for that port.

ST. CLEMENT'S NEW BUILDING

It was decided to begin immediately upon the construction of a Sunday School room and general assembly hall for St. Clement's congregation at the meeting held at the rectory last evening. Half of the \$1000 required for the building has already been subscribed, and the members of the church anticipate no difficulty in raising the full amount. The building is to be of frame of the same general outline as the rectory. It will be one story, 28x40, with a wing 30x

25, and will be built upon the present grounds on Wilder avenue. The new building will not only be used for the Sunday School classes but it is intended also as a public assembly hall, and will be given over to public functions when occasion requires it. The seating capacity is to be 250, and the wing will be so constructed as to be readily transferable into a stage. Entertainments, concerts and public meetings of every nature can be held in the new hall. The building is greatly needed by the congregation for the Sunday School, as the present quarters have been so crowded as to require the use of the rectory.

The contract price for the proposed structure is \$1200, of which \$500 has been already raised. The Sunday School will give \$100 of this sum, the Women's Guild the same amount, Mrs. S. N. Castle and S. M. Damon have each subscribed \$100. A committee will make an effort to raise the remaining \$600 by subscription among the business men.

SUGAR

Writing to their local correspondents, under date of January 20th, Williams & Co., of New York City, say of the sugar market:

Sugar—No changes have occurred in the local market or for export to Honolulu, prices established Dec. 24 still being in force.

Basic—Jan. 25, no sales, 27th, "to arrive" sale, 2500 tons at 3 1/16c, and on same date cost and freight sale 7000 tons at 2.70c, 28th, cost and freight sale 500 tons at 3.70c, 29th, spot sale 250 tons at 3 1/16c, and on same date cost and freight sale 300 tons at 3.70c, establishing basis for 95 per cent. Centrifugals in New York 25th inst., at 3.69c, San Francisco 15th inst., at 3.69c.

New York Refined—No change, quotation of 4.60c equivalent to 4.51c net cash, established 23rd inst. still prevailing.

London, 23rd—Jan. 25, 6s 5/4d, 27th, 6s 7/4d, 28, 6s 9d, 29th, 6s 5/4d.

London Cable—Jan. 25 quotes Java No. 15 D. S. 3d, fair refining 7s 3d; same date last year, 11s 3d and 10s 9d, respectively. February Beets, 8s 5/4d, against 8s 1/4d corresponding period last year.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN MARKETS.

The disposition on the part of owners of Cuban Sugars to withhold new crop offerings pending legislative developments at Washington, continues, and this fact in conjunction with the lack of available supplies of other cane sugars, has developed a fever in the raw sugar market. It would appear that refiners have less supplies on hand than was thought to be the case, and they have been obliged to enter the market freely, the result being manifest in the firmness now displayed. Later on, however, holders of Cuban Sugars will become anxious to market their supplies, which are augmenting rapidly, and it would not be surprising to see the market depressed in consequence. In Cuba the number of plantations grinding is 139 against 118 last year. The prospects for Congressional action favorable to a substantial reduction in duties on Cuban sugars appear to be less encouraging, advice indicating that the Ways and Means Committee of Congress will submit a report opposing such reduction, the testimony of those favoring the beet sugar interests in this country, aided by the representations of the Louisiana planters, having apparently exerted great influence. Whatever the outcome it would seem that it would be impossible for Cuban planters to retard the movement of their sugars much longer. European markets are firm and higher in spite of the statistical position. Mr. Licht having made his third increase in his estimates of the beet crop, which he now places at 6,800,000 tons. Refined has been in moderate demand, but nevertheless prices were advanced ten points 23rd inst., coincident with the improvement in raws.

LATEST STATISTICAL POSITION.

Willet & Gray report Jan. 23rd, U. S. four ports in all hands, estimated Jan. 22nd, 115,307 tons against 55,287 tons same date last year. Six ports Cuba estimated Jan. 21st, 76,000 tons against 24,566 tons corresponding period last year. Total stock in all principal countries by cable Jan. 23rd, at latest uneven dates, 3,443,207 tons, against 2,680,563 tons, increase over last year, 762,644 tons.

To another house, under date of New York, January 24th, the correspondents say the better feeling comes from the holding back of Cuban sugars, owing to the fact that the plantations in the island think there is a concession coming very soon. The opinion in the United States is said to be growing against such concessions, and the result is that there may be some sales of Cuban sugar very soon now.

Cuban stocks are reported to have grown during three weeks of January from 30,000 to 75,000 tons. The firm states, however, that there is a growing feeling of optimism in the East, and there seems to be no reason why there should not be material increases in values.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

January 1.—Kipola Simona and husband to George Hitchings, portion of grant 1868, Kahului 1, North Kona, Hawaii. Consideration, \$450.

February 3.—L. L. Levi to Levi Joseph, portion of R. P. 3123 2184 and 2184, portion of R. P. 2947, Kuli 4074, Kipahulu, Maui. Consideration, \$1.

E. H. Kekapal and wife to John Gouveia one share in hut land of Peahi Makawao Maui. Consideration, \$150.

Kunane and husband et al to J. K. Kapunihana, two apans of R. P. 5423, Kuli, 6723, Honomanu, Koolau, Maui. Consideration, \$135.

Akala (widow) to Mrs. Kanaloa, one share of ahupua'a of Helepuua, Puna, Hawaii. Consideration, \$10.

A. H. Olney to E. T. Wise lots 16 and 17, Oahu, Puna, Hawaii. Consideration, \$3,000 mortgage, \$2,000.

Chung Sheu et al to Ho Sing Kee (firm) merchandise and coffee house, McBryde plantation, Kauai. Consideration, one year's capital, \$500.

E. M. Kahanani, by Tr. to E. M. Johnson et al grants 322 763 and 51, and portion grant 321 and place land Makawao, grant 529, Kamaole, Kula, Maui. Consideration, \$1.

Sam Kaana and wife to Neil Campbell one acre of Kuli 10499, Waialupa, North Kohala, Hawaii. Consideration, \$25.

Alo Lul to R. W. Miller, 1-6 interest in apans 2 and 2, R. P. 2349, Kuli 8648, Paila Maui. Consideration, \$75 mortgage, \$250.

M. O. I. Blackstad to J. K. Kapunihana, apans R. P. 5397, Peekaula, Waimea, Kauai. Consideration, \$100.

CHICKENS IN HAWAII--THEIR DISEASES AND REMEDIES

The First Bulletin of Experiment Station Is Issued by Smith and Sedgwick.

HISTORICAL.

The early records show that Captain Cook, on his voyage of exploration, was supplied with chickens at Waima, on Kauai, in the early part of 1778. This fact indicates that fowls were on the islands previous to the advent of the first whites and under some degree of domestication. The "native hen," as it is called, was small and the eggs, likewise small, were not of a good flavor. The hens were at that time reported to be good layers, and their eggs, as well as the fowls, were attached to this native bird as regards the early settlement of the islands is a question. Nevertheless, if the true native chicken could be found at this day its identity might be determined and its history traced back to the country from which it came. This is not an easy matter, however, and would require the efforts of poultry experts of both the Hawaiian and Asiatic countries. The mountains at the present day are the home of many so-called "wild" chickens and turkeys. It is here that the true native chicken would probably be found. Even here, however, there is a chance of error, in that the climate is so equable that domesticated chickens might find their way to the mountains and survive and cross with the native birds. In this same connection the native chicken might be used as a stock on which to breed systematically to produce a bird well adapted to tropical climates, one which would resist the diseases which so infest the tropical poultry yard. The native fowl is described as being small in body, with short legs, and generally light in weight, probably resembling the Leghorns in mode of life. As far back as 1843, and probably earlier, the foreign settlers of these islands interested themselves in the improvement of the native stock, by crossing them with introduced breeds, and at this time records show the following breeds, or classes of breeds, were represented on the Hawaiian Islands: A native chicken, or that which was found in existence here at the discovery of the islands, the Frazzled fowl, supposed to have been originally imported from Japan, a mixed Malay, of which the cock is a great fighter; the Chinese, the Shanghai, and the Spanish. Game fowls were imported from Valparaiso, as well as the Frazzled, although the latter were supposed to be native of Japan. Cross-breeding was indulged in, as will be seen from the following quotation from the report of the committee on poultry, Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society, 1882:

"The principal stocks on these islands are composed of crosses between the native, the Shanghai, the Malay and Spanish fowls."

These mixtures, then, form part of the common mixed breeds of the present day, which will be found quartered in the native huts or sharing food with the pigs, ducks, water buffaloes, and even the inmates of some industrious Chinese houses.

Pure breeds of White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Black Spanish, an occasional Plymouth Rock, Brown Leghorns and Brahmans are sometimes seen. It is quite natural to suppose that from time to time representatives of most of the standard breeds have been imported, leaving their traces in the mongrel breed which is generally seen in the yards.

(To be Continued.)

The Hackfeld's Passage.

The German ship Marie Hackfeld which arrived 131 days from Hamburg on Monday evening made a fair passage though somewhat slow for her. Very bad weather was encountered off the Horn and at times the vessel was swept by the heavy seas. Several sails were lost. The passage, after rounding the cape, was made in thirty-five days. The vessel has a general cargo consigned to H. Hackfeld & Co. The Marie Hackfeld also brought six thoroughbred dogs for D. P. R. Isenberg. They are run dogs of a valuable German breed and were purchased by their owner in Germany. In color they are brown. Mr. Isenberg invites dog fanciers who may be interested in his pets to inspect them at his residence on Pensacola street. He will not sell any of them however. The Hackfeld will dock this morning.

Malolo Matters.

It looked as if the gasoline schooner Malolo would be tied up yesterday, as there was no licensed man available to take her out. After a while however the job was given to Captain Gardner who left with the vessel yesterday afternoon for Hanalei and Kailiwal on her regular trip. There may be considerable trouble yet over the Cummins-Malolo collision for it is said that the insurance company will not pay for the damage done by the Malolo in which case the schooner will be liable. It is understood that Henry Magdara, owner of the Malolo, has refused to pay the fine of \$100 imposed by the collector of customs. If this is so the matter will go to the United States District Attorney and the proceedings are not impracticable.

Jared Smith has received telegraphic advice from Washington of his transfer from the Department of Experiment Station to the Irrigation Bureau and will begin upon his new work immediately. His commission was to have been dated January 1, but was for some reason delayed and consequently his work will extend into April. No definite irrigation campaign of the islands has yet been arranged by him.

F. M. Griffith, the Agricultural Department forester, has returned from his tour of the islands and will leave on the 14th for China and Japan to continue his investigations. Mr. Griffith is highly pleased with the results of his tour, particularly upon Hawaii, and the report he will make to Washington may result in the establishment of a bureau of forestry in these islands. Mr. Griffith will make a short tour of Oahu before his departure. Forester Haughts accompanied him on his first trip.

FREIGHTS TO BE CHEAPER

War Between Rivals Benefits This Group.

(Special to the Advertiser)

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—Better and better grow the prospects for cheap freights for Hawaii. For years there has been talk of competing steamship lines which would cut down freight so as to make the profits of Hawaiian shippers and merchants greater, but months passed and the promised lowering did not come. Now, a fierce battle is on between the Oceanic Steamship Company and the American-Hawaiian Company. It looks as if the islands would profit greatly by the fight.

The recently announced cut of \$150 a ton from San Francisco to Honolulu is to be followed in all probability by steamship companies en masse at the idea, and will tell you that the relations of the corporations are most friendly. But the fact that the Oceanic Company promptly met the reduction of the American-Hawaiian line, shows that business and not sentiment is controlling the matter.

The Bulletin says this counter move left matters in statu quo, as far as any advantage of one side or the other was concerned, and now shipping men are looking toward the coming of the first set the pace to lower freights at every notch. The lowering is very likely to come, but will probably be delayed several months until the new company is in a better position than at present to handle the business. In the meantime there is talk of another large steamer being placed on the Honolulu run, exclusively for freight, by the Oceanic Company.

The American-Hawaiian line has been for some time preparing to capture a good share of the rapid development of the Pacific. Starting with the sailing fleet managed by Williams, Dimond & Co. of this city as a basis, plans were laid to put on a dozen or more of the largest freight steamers in the world. This intention was rapidly carried out, and the latter half of last year witnessed several of the new ships engaged in transporting sugar from Hawaii to New York, and general cargoes from the latter port to San Francisco and Honolulu. But this was merely preliminary to a bold stroke and had as its object the control of the freight carrying trade between all Hawaiian ports and this city.

Orders were given for the building of additional steamships of great cargo capacity. Some of the contracts were let to eastern builders, and the local Union Iron Works was given the job of turning out two of the largest of the new fleet. The promoters of the enterprise had calculated on a large increase in trade between the new island Territory and the Mainland.

But the growth of that trade has developed to such an extent as to surprise even those shrewd and far-seeing business men who had planned the new commercial line. Hawaii's imports from the United States have increased at an alarming rate. The field was an inviting one, and there were rumors of a third company putting on freight steamers. Then the American-Hawaiian line chartered the big steamer Hyades, at that time a collier, and sent her to Honolulu and Hilo. This was on January 20. Simultaneously the announcement was made that the Hyades would carry freight at \$3.50 a ton a reduction of \$1.50 per ton from the former rate.

The reduction was met by the Spreckels people though this has not affected to any extent the amount of business of either company, the freight offered being in excess of the capacity of the steamers. The Hyades will continue to run to Honolulu under charter until June 1, at which time the Nevada, one of the new steamers, will be ready for delivery. This vessel will have a capacity of 6,000 tons of sugar, and a greater weight of general cargo. As soon as she can be rushed from New York to San Francisco, she will be placed on the Honolulu run. Another steamer of equal size and power will follow the Nevada to the Pacific Coast sixty days later. These two boats will be used exclusively for the Honolulu-San Francisco trade. Still another steamer of much larger carrying capacity is building in the east for the same concern. At the Union Iron Works, the Alaskan, the new 12,000-ton steamer is rapidly nearing completion, and will be placed in commission within a month. Her sister ship, the Arizona, is not so far advanced in construction but will be ready in about three months.

As soon as the Nevada arrives a semi-monthly service to Honolulu will be inaugurated by the new line. A little later there will be three, and perhaps four departures per month. There is a well defined impression in local shipping circles that the American-Hawaiian Company will place two or more of its new steamers in the Manila or Hongkong trade. Mr. Dimond of Williams, Dimond & Co. when asked concerning this rumor simply said that the Honolulu business at present was more than the company could handle. But whether or not the new freighters enter the oceanic trade there is no question that keen competition is to develop between the Oceanic Company and the new line for the control of the Hawaiian business.

FREDERICK ORRIEN

They Do Not Like to Wait.

Captains of vessels are complaining that they have to wait two or three days for the fumigating crew to fumigate their boats. The crew is only intended to fumigate the wharves, and that there is machinery on hand to fumigate from three to six vessels a day at either the Quarantine wharf or the Pacific Mail wharf. He is of the opinion that by having their vessels hauled to either of these wharves instead of waiting for the crew, captains will save themselves both time and expense, and the quarantine officials trouble and inconvenience will be avoided. The captains seem to object to paying the towage necessary to have their vessels hauled from up town to these wharves, and therefore have to wait their turn for the fumigating crew.

A Life Saved

Sixteen Months of Awful Suffering

Impure blood is always dangerous. Just as soon as you begin to feel weak and languid, nervous and depressed, you are in danger. Make your blood pure and your nerves strong at once.

Mr. Thomas H. Cashel, of Dripstone, New South Wales, Australia, sends us this letter, with his photograph:



was suddenly taken very ill and for three weeks was delirious nearly all the time, and my life was despaired of. The doctors said it was blood poisoning. For many long weeks I suffered the most frightful agony, the poisoning all settled in one limb. I then went to Sydney Hospital, where dead pieces of bone were taken from my leg. But I grew weaker and weaker, until I could hardly raise my hand. I then left the hospital, believing I must surely die. Then my people bought me a bottle of

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

It did me good at once. In all I used fifteen bottles. Without doubt it saved my life, even after sixteen months of suffering.

Take Ayer's Pills with the Sarsaparilla.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

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Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

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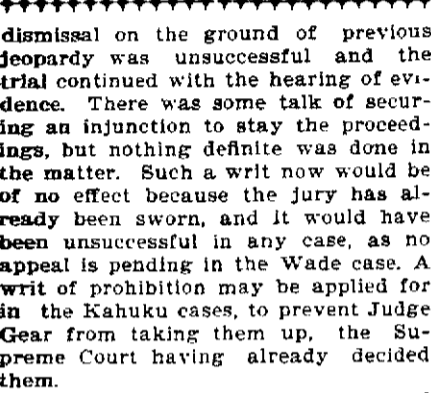
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A bill has been introduced thanking the heroes of the Bear relief expedition

Witnesses Repeat Story of Old Crime.



George Wade, on Trial for Murder a Second Time.

"Is this man doing hard work now?" asked the court.

Wade answered that he was working as hard as before, but that it was at his own request.

"Are you authorized to say whether or not these men are serving out their sentences?" asked the court of Cathart.

"I can't answer that definitely, but if the ultimate result of the proceedings before the United States Supreme Court should be a reversal of the Federal Court, and it would be held that the men were legally convicted, undoubtedly all the time he has served would count against his sentence."

"But the man was sent here for life."

mental that it was not such he kept the jury out of the case until he was satisfied that the jury was in sympathy with the prosecution. Then he called the testimony of the Deputy Attorney General and the witness who said that the court was in sympathy with the prosecution. He based his final reply for the purpose of a statement and the jury has agreed the previous proposition to have nothing to do with the process of law. The jury is the defendant and the law is the court.

Mr. Bittling then turned to the witness who said that he had been a witness to the shooting. He said he would ask for nothing more than a conviction for murder, the second degree. His defense, the previous conviction for murder, the first degree, was the court. The jury is the defendant and the law is the court. The jury is the defendant and the law is the court. The jury is the defendant and the law is the court.

Mr. Bittling then asked the witness for a directed verdict of a guilty at this time, having heard the testimony of the Deputy Attorney General relative to the first conviction. The court again denied the motion, and Mr. Wood was called as the first witness for the prosecution. He testified to the examination of William Gillette at Queen's Hospital at the time of the shooting, and said that death was caused by two gunshot wounds. The jury

Sydney C. Boyd, the man for whom the bullet that killed Gillespie was intended, was on the stand for the remainder of the afternoon. He was very unwilling witness, and admitted being a friend of Wade. He caused considerable amusement by his answers, and descriptions of what he termed the "little shooting affair." An effort was made to impeach the witness upon his testimony before Judge Wilcox at the original preliminary examination, but the witness was exceedingly wary and would not commit himself to any direct statements, one way or the other. Boyd said he was the butcher on board the *Australa* at the time of the murder, that Gillespie was Wade's cook.

"Well, Wade was under the influence of liquor; he and I had a little words; the cartridge exploded; Gillespie came along and got the bullet that was intended for me. He and Wade were good friends, and so was I. I was in the alleyway at the time."

"What was you doing there?"

"I was going to the bar to get a little smile. Wade said he was going to kill me, and said (unprintable testimony)—that's a regular by-word on all American ships."

"Well, what happened then?" asked Mr. Cathcart, impatiently.

"Gillespie got shot and I ran," was the terse reply. "It was a long time ago and my remembrance is not good."

"There have not been many occurrences of this kind in your life, has there, where men got shot down right at your side."

"Oh, yes; I've been to war."

"What war did you serve in?"

"The New Guinea war."

"Is that all you know about the

The witness proved very refractory about this time, and would give no details of the shooting. The M. Cathcart brought up the testimony given by Eyre as to the preliminary hearing, which he had testified explicitly that Wade shot the man a second time after he was on the ground. The witness, however, refused to deny or affirm the testimony at the police court, and Cathcart was finally allowed to let him go. Biting then began a cross-examination as to the state of intoxication of Wade at the time, but Cathcart objected to the question as not being a proper defense, even if proven. This point will be argued at the opening of court this morning.

There are so many local investors in the Realty Syndicate of Oakland, Cal., that this article from the Chronicle will be of interest in Honolulu:

According to Mr. Havens, this step was not necessary, yet out of an abundance of caution it was decided to ask the permission of the War Department. The request, he says, was formally made on December 26th, and was granted as soon as it could make the necessary rounds of red tape demanded by the government. This pier is to be run out from Emeryville on the line of the old Smith wharf.

to be laid out along the shore where the tube will run. These lines have to be marked for the purpose of determining the nature of the formation on the earth which the tube will have to run. As soon as this work is completed plans for the tube will be put under way. In the meantime the plans to be built, and in the event the terminal privilege on Great Island is denied the ferry system will be op-

The Young Men's Christian Association directors are negotiating for a lease of the second floor of the new building which they will establish an ideal lodging house for Christian young men. No definite action has yet been taken.

(Associated Press.)

The above dispatch and the following way home. "I have been a life-long friend of Mr. Dole," Mr. Parker said, "and I esteem him highly. All I will say is that he is Governor at the pres-

pointed Secretary of the Territory to succeed Henry E. Cooper. This arrangement, said Parker, was satisfactory to the President, as tending to settle the squabbles that have prevailed in Hawaii for a long time. Parker said he explained to the President that the natives and monarchists, whom he represented, have no fight to make against the United States, and are perfectly contented, except that the present Territorial government is antagonistic to them and constantly stirs up trouble. With the administration friendly to them, they declare, no more loyal citizens will be found under the Stars and Stripes than the native Hawaiians.

ROSY HOPES DISPELLED.
(Special to the Advertiser.)
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—According to dispatches from Washington, both Associated Press and specials to newspapers here, Sam Parker has been promised the governorship of Hawaii. The Chronicle says under date of January 25, that Colonel Parker told an intimate friend in Washington that day, that President Roosevelt had promised to appoint him Governor of

But yesterday in Washington, George Cortelyou, secretary to the president, said that the president had made me a friend of mine. He had urged my appointment to that place. I have always pointed my career toward a business life, and I only went into the Legislature from a sense of duty. I have told my friends since that I consider that I wasted four months of my life there. I met Sam Parker a telegram asking me to meet him in San Francisco. There was no explanation, and not until now did I understand what it all meant. I could not go to San Francisco and so wrote him what I think today. I cannot understand what he means until now. I think I have been misled in the matter as forming a basis for a compromise. I have no other means of understanding the proposition. I would not have gone, perhaps, in case I had known, for as I said, I am not a candidate, and to my knowledge, no friend of mine ever men-

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—I have nothing to say about the government of Hawaii," said Samuel Parker, the Hawaiian millionaire and expatriate, after his arrival at Chicago last night from Washington. Mr. Parker and the party, which includes his wife and his son-in-law, Prince David Kawanamaka, and the Princess Kawanamaka, are in their

Mr. and Mrs. William Hunt of San Jose will sail for Honolulu in a fortnight, where they will be the guests for several months of Colonel and Mrs. Samuel Parker. It is expected that the Parkers will entertain lavishly at the islands, their home having recently been renovated.

FREDERICK O'BRIEN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Senator Perkins today introduced a carefully-drawn bill entitled, "Bill to further the administration of justice in the Territory of Hawaii." In consideration of it in April and October at Hilo on last Wednesday in January, with special terms as the judge may deem expedient.

North district of the Territory and established a district court with one judge, District Attorney and Marshal. The judge is appointed by the Marshal. The District of Hawaii is attached to the Ninth Judicial Court of the United States. The district judge who shall hold office for life is to be paid \$7,500 per year. The present district judge is to remain in office until the new organization. The district attorney and marshal are to hold office for six years, at \$5,000 and \$4,000, respectively, per annum. The present officials are to remain. The district judge is authorized

Home Rule Organ In Quite a Flurry.

"If we send a Hawaiian Commissioner with full authority—a person of learning and of ability—and also an independent person from all nations and forms of religion, to deliver this resolution on presentation to the law making Houses of our Father Government, and of the American people! This is not all; but the Hawaiian people must be on the lookout and be fully prepared, when the petition is presented to them for their signatures, that all native Hawaiians who are qualified voters, residents of the several Representative Districts of the Territory, shall sign them at once, so that the petition will be returned without delay. The nation must beware of fraudulent documents. None is genuine but those presented to them by the leaders of the National Party, known as the true

"These petitions will be dispatched to their destination like unto the rushing waters of a storm. As a rushing torrent, onward in its mad course, covering all the fields as a deluge.

"This will prove to the Congress that we are a people who can appreciate and do jealously guard those sacred rights which we have."

In another portion of the paper ap-

On the contrary, just previous to the war, when the question was raised as to whether it was important to fight for the Hawaiian people, and which may cause us all to weep. This will result if the task of strangling us, a la pig, is successfully accomplished by the mercenaries of our enemies, who are struggling in their efforts to influence the Congress of United States of America, Hartwell was sent by the rattle-brained Governor Dole and the Missionary Protestant Republican party, to oppose us and deprive us of 'manhood suffrage,' the right which was given us by the United States of America, our Father

omous that we may be poisoned by their touch—like unto the fangs of the death-dealing snake. This is really the work of a venomous snake, with jealousies and animosities implanted within its breast, and which with malice seeks the destruction of we of the Hawaiian Race. Not satisfied with our being buried alive in Kalaupapa and Kalawao, they are now doing all in their power to deprive the Hawaiians, we of the brown skins, of all of our rights.

"Auwe! Auwe! Ka make o ka Lahui

"You should not be carried away again by the smoothness of their talk. They are now perpetrating one of the blackest of deeds, worse than the committing of murder, for this reason, that the only way taken is that of the person murdered. You in this case it will be the death of all the race.

"This political party is now making an effort to take away from us our rights to the ballot, and now they have turned

Captain Nicholson of the steamer Helene has been granted by the inspectors of hulls and boilers a certificate of unlimited tonnage for sail and up to 2500 tons in steamer vessels on any ocean.

If interested in children you are interested in Scott's Emulsion. As a remedy for consumption and other forms of lung and throat diseases Scott's Emulsion has won such fame that its value as a children's medicine is sometimes forgotten. It is worth remembering

But noticed—that for rickets, scrofula, tubercular disease, whooping cough, St. Vitus's dance, coughs and colds—Scott's Emulsion has a direct effect. Food and medicine all in the same dose.

BY AUTHORITY.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by John T. Wright and Lydia Wright, his wife,

Notice is hereby given that the said Emily C. Judd, mortgagee, intends to foreclose the said mortgage, for condition broken, to wit, non-payment of principal and interest when due.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of all that certain piece or parcel of land situated at Kulaokahu in said Honolulu bounded and de-

For further particulars, apply to Atkinson & Judd, attorneys for mortgagee, Judd building, Honolulu.
2357—Feb. 7, 14, 21, 28.

ON SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, at my sales-

Cert.	No. Names.	Shares.
1025	Louis S. Gear	25
1053	John A. Palmer	6
1267	W. F. Howard Sr.	10
1442	Mrs. Emma L. Crabbe	25
1490	Mrs. E. L. Williams	25
1975	J. L. Wheeler Jr.	2

ELMER E. PAXTON,
Treasurer.

Trespass Notice.

Kohala, Jan. 27, 1902. Attorney in Fact.
2355



Venti-
later

These tiles are recommended by leading architects, engineers and builders for first-class buildings. Merchant's "Gothic" Shingles, copper galvanized steel screw

plates. Send for illustrated book-
let of our specialties, mailed free
upon application.
MERCHANT & CO., Inc.,
Sole Manufacturers,
517 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Wednesday, February 5.
Str. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai ports, at 10:45 a. m., with 4,800 bags sugar, 100 bags rice, 40 packages sundries.
S. S. Hongkong Maru, Filmer, from San Francisco, 6 p. m.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6.

Am. bk. Sonoma, Steinsland, 88 days from New Seattle, 9:15 a. m.
Str. Yeh-hai, Mallett, Tullitt, from Ahukini and Hanalei, at 10:50 a. m., with 2,500 bags sugar.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, February 4.
Str. Kipau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, 12 m.
Str. Maui, F. Bennett, for Maui ports, 5 p. m.
Str. Helene, Nicholson, for Mahukona and Hanalei ports, 5 p. m.
Str. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kauai ports, 5 p. m.
Str. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai ports, 5 p. m.
Str. Waialeale, Piltz, for Eleale, Hanalei, Waialeale and Kekaha, 5 p. m.
Gas. schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for Lahaina, Kihel, Makena, Kailua, Napoopoo and Hookena, 3 p. m.
Schr. Charles Levi Woodbury, Harris, for Hilo, 5 p. m.
Str. Nihau, W. Thompson, for Puna-luu, 4 p. m.
Ger. sp. Agnes, Behrens, for San Francisco, a. m.
Schr. Malolo, Gardner, for Hanalei and Kailua, about 2 p. m.

Wednesday, February 5.
Schr. Charles Levi Woodbury, Harris, for Hilo.
Gas. schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for Lahaina, Kihel, Makena, Kailua, Napoopoo and Hookena.
S. S. Alameda, Herriman, for San Francisco, 4 p. m.
Schr. Ada, for Waialea, Kauai and Hanalei.

Thursday, February 6.
Fr. cruiser Protet, Barnaud, for Acapulco, Mexico, 10 a. m.
Schr. Lady, Nelson, for Koolau ports, 8 a. m.
Str. Lehua, Napala, for Maui and Molokai ports, 5 p. m.
Am. bk. Irmgard, Schmidt, for San Francisco.
S. S. Hongkong Maru, Filmer, for the Orient, 12 m.

HER BONES LIE ON THE BECH

(From Thursday's daily.)

The steamer Mikahala, which arrived yesterday morning from Kauai, brought the news that the schooner Waialea was a total wreck at Anahola. She was driven ashore by the north-east gale on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Only meager details of the disaster were obtainable.

The Waialea had only just gone into commission, having been laid up for repairs to damages sustained by going ashore at Kaanapali last December.

The wrecked schooner left here last week for Anahola, and was loaded with a small cargo and a deck load of lumber. Captain Irvine was in command. She was of about twenty-five tons burden, and valued at \$1,500, part of which amount is said to be covered by insurance. The Waialea was purchased not long ago by E. G. Carrera from Nelson Lansing. She has been run between the Leper Settlement and Kahului with palai, and her record is a chapter of accidents.

The wreck was reported to Captain Gregory, of the Mikahala, by Captain Irvine, who said that he arrived at Anahola on Saturday, and could not discharge his cargo on account of the heavy sea. The terrific breakers on the reef prevented him from getting to sea, and he moved over to the anchorage. And lay there on Saturday night and Sunday morning. On Sunday afternoon the schooner was picked up by a giant wave and piled up on the beach, where she was quickly dashed to pieces.

Last October the Waialea became becalmed off Kaena Point, and drifted about fifty miles. Provisions ran short, and the crew were several days without food. At that time she was reported lost.

In November the Waialea, while beading up the channel on her way home from Anahola, missed stays outside the lighthouse and ran on the sand at the edge of the reef. As it was ebb tide and the wind was blowing her right on to the reef, she keeled over a bit and her crew could not get her off on account of the low tide. When the tide rose she was hauled off the reef by the tug Fearless.

Last December the Waialea got into a blow off Kaanapali and went ashore, being pulled off however by the tug Leslie Baldwin, without sustaining serious damage.

THE LITTLE FOXES.

"It's the little foxes that spoil the grapes." That old saying comes from the vineyards of the East. It teaches a lesson thousands of years old, yet a lesson never fully learned by humanity, the lesson that we take precautions against great dangers, but ignore the small things. How true this is in disease. If we knew of a case of smallpox, we'd walk blocks to go around the infected district, if we knew of a case of cholera, we'd take every precaution against the disease, but consumption and lung diseases slay hundreds where cholera and smallpox proves fatal to one person. And yet we ignore a cough or cold as little things, although these little things are the beginning of the most insidious maladies. Coughs and colds are the sparks of disease, and the only safe way is to stamp them out at once. That is the fire which burns in the cheek of the consumptive was started by the little spark of a cough which was too insignificant, it seemed to be about. Thousands of lives would be saved annually if Kickapoo's Cough Cure were promptly used. It snuffs out a cold as easily as the spark is snuffed out, and prevents the inflammation and congestion which result in pneumonia and pave the way for consumption. It promptly cures colds, coughs, catarrhs, croup, influenza, la grippe, bronchitis, asthma, pneumonia, consumption, cold in the head, or the deep-seated hacking cough. It is a soothing and healing preparation, and has performed wonders in the cure of stubborn and obstinate cases of throat and lung trouble. It is a splendid remedy for children.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, agents for Kickapoo's Cough Cure.

In addition to his other business, Mr. Deppa is said to be the possessor of large quantities of trousers and a sufficiency of suspenders to keep them on securely—Washington Post.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

WILL TRY TUA-TUA

Board of Health to Make Tests on Lepers.

(From Thursday's daily.)

The Board of Health at yesterday's regular meeting endorsed the Advertiser's crusade for a trial of the tua tua plant as a leprosy cure and Dr. Oliver was instructed to make a test of the remedy upon five or six patients at Molokai, and continue the experiments for a year if necessary to learn whether or not there is merit in it.

The suggestion upon which this action was taken was made by Dr. C. B. Cooper and was unanimously endorsed by the members of the board present—President Sloggett, E. P. Dole, Dr. Moore, Dr. Cooper, E. A. Mott Smith, F. C. Smith and Dr. Moore.

When the regular business of the meeting had been concluded, Dr. Cooper asked if anything was being done in regard to the use of tua tua as a remedy for leprosy. President Sloggett stated that no action had yet been taken in view of the report made by Dr. Hoffman and Dr. Camp two years ago in which only negative results had been obtained. Executive Officer Pratt stated that Dr. Oliver, who is in charge of the leper settlement, had written for a quantity of the tua tua plant and he had intended to forward it.

Dr. Cooper stated that in view of the statements made in the Advertiser and the reports of successful treatments in several cases, that a full trial of the remedy should be made. He said he was aware of the negative report made by Dr. Hoffman and Dr. Camp, but that the trial had been too limited, and a complete test had not been made. He said the board owed it to the people to show that they were willing to do all in their power to help the unfortunate at Molokai and if tua tua had any of the merits claimed for it, it was the duty of the board to try and put them to some practical use, and show that they were doing all that could be done for the lepers. He moved, therefore, that Dr. Oliver be instructed to pick a half dozen patients at the settlement and make experiments with the tua tua plant, and report monthly to the Board of Health. Dr. Cooper did not believe it was necessary to bring the lepers to the Kailua station, but the tests could be made on Molokai just as well, and could be continued there for years if need be, in order that the efficacy of the remedy could be fully tested. Dr. Pratt was instructed to send a large quantity of the tua tua plant to Dr. Oliver and will forward it on the next steamer, which goes to-morrow.

OTHER MATTERS.

A letter was read from John W. Kalua, who has the palai contract, making a demand for payment for palai delivered aboard the steamer and spoiled, and which was done without the order of the board. A bill of over \$500 was rendered, though Judge Kalua offered to pay the freight. The Secretary was instructed to tell Mr. Kalua that the board was not in any manner responsible for the spoiled palai, and would pay neither for the palai nor the freight, and that the palai was spoiled by the negligence of the steamer. The application of J. L. Bennett for appointment as sanitary inspector at Hilo at a salary of \$500 per month was referred to Dr. Pratt.

The application of Makana for permission to open a coffee shop in Molokai was denied. Superintendent Reynolds reported that there actually are three operations there.

The Board of Medical Examiners reported favorably the issuance of certificates to T. Katanumi and S. Kobayashi, Japanese doctors. Dr. Cooper made a protest, and thought the licenses were granted in too big a hurry to the Japanese, and the matter was referred to Dr. Moore for investigation and report.

The request in by Dr. J. Holland of Puna, Hawaii, for holding a post-mortem examination was referred to the Attorney-General as being chargeable to his department.

The request of Sister M. Bonaventura that she be allowed to build an addition to Malua Hospital was granted.

A letter from the officers of the Free Kindergarten asking for permission to

CUBAN TARIFF LIKELY TO GET UNFAVORABLE REPORT

WASHINGTON, January 29. — A member of the Ways and Means Committee said late tonight that a poll had been taken in the committee on the reduction of the Cuban tariff, and that it stood 7 for reduction and 10 against. "There is a little question as to opinion," said this committeeman, "who is included in the count of 10 against. If he gets over to the other side it will make the committee stand 8 for and 9 against. You can positively say that there is a majority of the committee against a reduction of the tariff on Cuban sugar. I think the plan is beaten in the light of this vote."

Dr. Wiley, chief of Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, was before the Ways and Means Committee today in connection with the Cuban reciprocity question. His statements covered the scientific phases of the production of sugar from beets, cane, etc., and the development of the respective industries. By means of charts he showed the comparative insignificance of the beet sugar industry in 1855, when most of the sugar was made from cane. Since then conditions have reversed, until now the greater part of the sugar production is from beets. Much the larger part of this production was in Europe, the product in America being comparatively small. Dr. Wiley expressed the opinion, however, that the beet sugar would never extinguish the cane product, as the latter had certain special uses.

Dr. Wiley's emphatic declaration that Cuba's appeal to the United States was misplaced, and would not afford relief, attracted much attention. This came after he had shown that the European bounty and cartel systems were the controlling factors in the sugar situation. The Cuban planters had prospered, he said, under Spanish regime, and why should they now lay their misfortunes to the breaking of the Spanish yoke? Under such circumstances, it might be best to lead them back to Spain.

Dr. Wiley then said: "The cause of the trouble they are fighting is not in the tariff duties of the United States."

Dr. Mary Barry, examining physician for the kindergarten, was laid on the table to await a further explanation of what the duties of the medical examiner were to be. The kindergarten offered to pay the salary of Dr. Barry.

Dr. Cofer reported one case and one death from bubonic plague at Hongkong for the week ending January 9th.

Dr. Sloggett stated that complaint had been made of parties fishing in Nuuanu stream near Kukui, claiming that the stream was being polluted. No action will be taken until proof is obtained, that the fishermen are injuring the water.

E. A. Mott-Smith reported making a contract with E. Corra of the Waialea for the transportation of palai, and his report was approved. He is to carry palai at seventeen cents a bundle, to be not less than 2400 bundles, and not less than 1800 per month. Less was to be charged at the rate of 22 cents per month, and all shipments must consist of 500 bundles at least, or counted as such.

WADE CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER

(From Thursday's daily.)

George Wade was yesterday found guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. He will be sentenced Friday morning. The maximum punishment for the crime is twenty years, and the minimum is ten years; so the slayer of Wm. Gillespie will be benefited to some extent by his second trial. The case of assault with intent to murder Harry Evans is now pending on a plea in bar, and may be dismissed by the prosecution. It is to be called up immediately, though Evans, the principal witness, is not in the Territory. Before the opening of court yesterday Judge Gear ruled that the question of intoxication would not be allowed to enter into the case, and then gave his decision a second time, after the forgotten ceremony had been properly performed by the judge.

High Sheriff Brown and Police Clerk Zabian testified for the prosecution, but added little to the evidence of yesterday. J. J. Dunne and Sidney Bayd were the only witnesses for the defense, testifying to the "quiet and peaceful" nature of defendant.

The arguments occupied the remainder of the morning, and an hour in the afternoon. The jury was sent out at 3 o'clock, and in a little over an hour reported a verdict of guilty.

CONDOR HAS GONE DOWN

VICTORIA, B. C., January 28.—No longer can there be any doubt that the British war ship Condor went down in that Bay of the Cape, and was sent to the bottom by the explosion of the boiler on the 24th.

Captain Townsend, master of the steamer Queen City, which arrived here today from Cape Sable and way ports, positively identifies as the wreck of the small boat which was picked up on the shore near the Cape. He says the boat was the property of the Indians of the reservation on January 6th.

He examined the boat carefully. She has the broad arrow of the British service on her stern and on her bows two small hand-worked paddles about two inches from the gunwale, bearing in brass the letter "H." In addition to this indisputable initial are other letters and numbers on the bows reading "S. H. 88." There, the captain says, are abbreviations of "Shoreside 1888" the place and year of the Condor's construction.

Additional markings on the boat are "XVI in Roman numerals, and by "S. H. B." or "S. H. B." The boat is clinker built of copper fastened painted white and sections of length. In her port she has a small hole measuring one foot by six inches.

H. M. S. Egeria has been ordered to Ahimsa to secure the boat.

The United States cutter Grant,

but in the overproduction of sugar, due to bounties granted by Europe. Their cause should be pleaded in the parliament of Europe, not in that of America. Their suit should go before the Reichstag and the Bundesrath, and not before the American Congress. The place to plead their cause is before the Congress of Brussels, not before the Ways and Means Committee of the Congress of the United States."

At another point Dr. Wiley said it was a question whether the relief sought for Cuba would have the effect of killing outright the cane and beet sugar industry of this country, or merely paralyzing them, rendering the latter a burden to his friends. But it seemed perfectly certain, he said, that there would be no further factories and investments in this line in this country. Probably there would be feeble efforts to save things from the wreck, but, Dr. Wiley said, there would no longer be the work of a young giant of protection.

On being questioned by Representative Newlands of Nevada, Dr. Wiley expressed himself in favor of Cuban annexation, but said admission of Cuban sugar at reduced rates would be disastrous to beet sugar.

Representative Richardson of Tennessee questioned Dr. Wiley on the difference between his views and those expressed by President Roosevelt and Secretary Root. Dr. Wiley said he was formerly connected with the beet sugar experiment station in Nebraska. He disclaimed speaking for the Secretary of Agriculture. He was aware of the views of the President, Secretary Root and General Wood, but he said his views were the result of his own inquiries and conclusions.

Special Agent Sales, of the Agricultural Department, in charge of beet sugar investigations, gave the state of business, showing fifty factories operating or about to begin, and some hundred capitalized and expected to operate.

The committee went into secret session and Representative Richardson moved that Secretary Root be invited to appear. Chairman Payne said he had had several conferences with Mr. Root on the subject, who had stated that he had no additional facts to present and did not desire to appear before the committee.

which met the Queen City at Uclulet, is also bound there.

The Condor was practically given up several weeks ago when advices were received from Honolulu that she had not reached that port up to January 3. The run for a steamer from Victoria to Honolulu is usually made in from seven to eleven days. A sailing vessel would easily make the passage in a month; so even the theory that the Condor ran out of coal and was depending on her canvas is no longer tenable. The unfortunate vessel left Esquimalt on December 2d, and this rock-stabbed small boat is the only token of her that has come to land since.

The Condor was a British sloop-of-war of 989 tons, carrying six four-inch rapid-fire guns and five three-pounders. Her speed was 12.25 knots. She and the Rosario were built in 1888 and followed in 1889 by four mates, the Sheerwater, Vestal, Mutine and Rinaldo. The Condor's crew numbered 148 men and the following were among her officers:

Commander Clifton Slater; Lieutenants, James B. Mason, Henry V. T. Proctor, Hay Winthrop (navigator); Surgeon, Thomas S. Hartley; Assistant Paymaster, W. H. Franklin; Gunner, Arthur D. A. Burns; Artillery Engineer, George J. Dillon.

VICTORIA, B. C., January 27.—Early yesterday afternoon the British cruiser Phaeton, Captain Fleet, sailed in search of the missing sloop of war Condor, and will go as far as Honolulu and possibly to Tahiti. Having an abundant supply of coal and provisions on board, the Phaeton was only waiting for news from Honolulu by the China and Sierra before leaving port. Officers from the cruiser boarded both steamers upon their arrival, but learned that nothing had been seen of the Condor at Honolulu. The Condor sailed from Esquimalt on December 2d for the islands, and is believed to have gone down in the terrible storm that overwhelmed the collier Matewan.

FRUIT PEDDLER ARRIVES.

Italian Vendor With Basket Makes Appearance on the Streets.

Modernization is making itself felt here. The latest addition to the city's street life is the Italian fruit peddler. He has come with his basket, just as he is known in the States, selling oranges and apples, and all for the cheap price, too.

The advance guard of the Latin invasion was seen yesterday making his rounds upon King street, with every appearance of being at home, and as his basket was not full by any means, there seemed to have been some success attending his venture.

There is now lacking only the street piano of the East and the organ and monkey of the West, to give to the streets complete metropolitan appearance, and the air all the unearthly sounds which go to make up the most cosmopolitan of cities.

MASTER BUILDERS.

No Date for Formal Opening Yet Agreed Upon.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Master Builders' Association was held last evening at which many new members were voted in, almost doubling the former membership. Another meeting will be held next Wednesday to decide definitely upon the location of permanent headquarters and also upon the date for the formal opening. There is some talk of the Master Plumbers giving up their present quarters and using the rooms of the Builders' Association. There is talk also of an organization among the Master Painters.

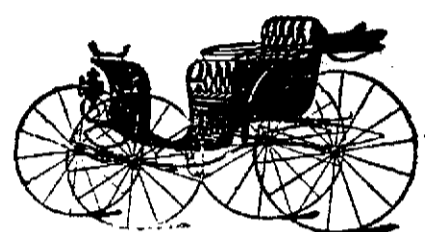
Poor Judge Little.

Friends of Judge Little are unhappy over the fact that in all the reports of gubernatorial changes, not a word is said about him. They think the Parker men have sold him a gold brick.

NOTIONS At Prices which will be Attractive to every Woman.
Mail Order Department for those Living out of Honolulu.
Feather-stitch Braid, 6 yards in piece, per piece, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 cents.
Shell Hairpins, in boxes of a dozen, 25 cents per box.
American Hairpin Cabinets, 5 cents each.
Warren's Featherbone Collar Forms, 20 cents each.
Wood Darning Balls, 5 cents each; with sterling silver mounting, 25 cents each.
Spool Basting Cotton, 200 yards, warranted, two for 5 cents.
Treasure Safety Pins, equal to the best imported, 5 cents per dozen.
Garter Webbing, pure elastic, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25 cents per yard.
Emery Balls, needed to take rust off your needles, 5 cents each.
English Hairpin Cabinets, very fine quality pins, 10 cents each.
Stray Lock Pins, very pretty shell, 10 cents each.
Darning Cotton, Coats' fast black, 5 cents a ball.
Improved Darning Ball, with spring attachment, 25 cents.
Curling Irons, 15 cents each.
Barbour's Irish Linen Thread, 200 yards, 10 cents.
Aluminum Thimbles, 10 cents each.
"The Comfort" Corset Hose Supporters, 25 cents per pair.
WHITNEY & MARSH, Limited.
Mail Order Dept. Box 171, Honolulu, Oahu.

A GOOD TOP BUGGY, \$100.00

WAGONS,
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NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager. Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

SAVED \$15.00.

"I saved \$15.00 on the order you sent me last, besides receiving better and fresher goods than I obtain here."
(Extract from letter received from Tokio, Japan.)

We are of the impression that there are many others who can send to us the same satisfactory result, and we invite a comparison of prices in our catalogue with local rates.

Freight and other expenses do not exceed 20 per cent.

We guarantee quality of our goods, safe packing and delivery.

Let us become better acquainted.

We have complete price lists for the asking. Postal card answers same by return mail.

Smiths' Cash Store,

No. 25-27 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal., U. S. A.

School for Sugar Industry

SCHOOL FOR SUGAR INDUSTRY AT BRUNSWICK. Established 1872. Subsidized by the Government; Enlarged 1876—Frequented hitherto by 1,152 persons. Commencement of the preparatory course, February 14, of the Principal Course, March 4, 1902.

The Direction: PROF. DR. R. FRÜHLING and DR. A. RUSSINO

The Field Day.

The coming amalgamated field day will take place at Kapoli Park, probably some time next month. Communitations have been sent to Oahu College, the Kamehameha Schools, St. Louis College, the Honolulu High School, Iolani College, the Kamehameha Alumni Association, the Honolulu Athletic Club, and the Maile Ilma Athletic Club.

It is reported that Russia is preparing for an invasion of Afghanistan.